

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIX NO. 160

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

SEYMOUR INCLUDED IN OMNIBUS BILL

Provides for An Appropriation of
\$60,000 for New Government
Building in This City.

WILL BE INTRODUCED MONDAY

Data Regarding Local Business Con-
ditions Presented to Committee
When Bill Was Prepared.

The omnibus public building bill, which includes an appropriation of \$60,000 for a postoffice for Seymour, will be introduced in the House of Representatives June 20, according to the present arrangement of the committee. Several months ago data was collected and sent to Congressman Lincoln Dixon regarding the amount of the business done by the local postoffice and the industrial and business conditions of the city, which was presented to the appropriation committee when the bill was being prepared. The information which was forwarded to Washington stated the number of factories in Seymour and the number of men employed, the names of the various railroads, with the number of employees living in this city, and many other facts which tend to show that the business was such as would maintain a building exclusively for postal purposes.

Just what disposition will be made of the bill is not known at this time, but it is hardly probable that all the appropriations for government buildings will be allowed, as the total amount asked will be approximately \$30,000,000. Usually such appropriations are not granted the first time they are requested, and as this is the first time an appropriation has been asked for this city, it is probable that the entire amount will not be allowed this year. However, if sufficient money is not allowed for the construction of the building, it is thought that an appropriation will be made for the purchase of the site.

The bill, as prepared, asks for eleven appropriations for Indiana, which are distributed among the districts as follows:

Representative Boehne, First District—An appropriation of \$7,500 for a site at Mt. Vernon.

Representative Culp, Second District—An appropriation of \$20,000 additional for building at Bloomington.

Representative Cox, Third District—An appropriation of \$35,000 for the enlargement and remodeling of the postoffice building at New Albany.

Representative Moss, Fifth District—An appropriation of \$27,000 additional for building at Brazil.

Representative Barnard, Sixth District—An appropriation of \$70,000 for a site and building at New Castle.

Representative Adair, Eighth District—An appropriation of \$60,000 for a site and building at Portland.

Representative Morrison, Ninth District—An appropriation of \$70,000 for a building at Frankfort.

Representative Crumpacker, Tenth District—An appropriation of \$100,000 for a site and building at Gary.

Representative Rauch, Eleventh District—An appropriation of \$20,000 for a site at Huntington; also an appropriation of \$15,000 additional for the building at Wabash.

Representative Barnhart, Thirteenth District—An appropriation of \$65,000 for a site and building at Mishawaka.

Smoke "El Como" 5c cigar. j23d

KILL the BUGS

By Using
Paris Green,
London Purple
Insect Powder
Spray your Trees
with Sulphur,
Blue Vitriol and
Copperas.

PHONE YOUR WANTS
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
The Rexall Store
Registered Pharmacists
Phone No. 033

DIED.

COURTNEY—William L. Courtney died at his home on the A. P. Gibbs farm, in Washington county, about six miles south of Medora, on Monday morning, July 13, 1910, at 7 o'clock, after an extended illness with lung trouble, aged about 44 years. Mr. Courtney was a farmer by occupation and moved there from Dunkirk about three years ago. He leaves a widow and six children, four sons and two daughters. The remains passed through here Tuesday, accompanied by his father and brother, Homer Courtney, besides the widow and other members of the family. The funeral occurred at Dunkirk Wednesday morning. Burial in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Dunkirk.

BURKDAL—Mrs. Amarinta Burkall, aged 81 years, died about 6 o'clock Wednesday morning at her home on North Chestnut street. She was born in Kentucky July 28, 1828, but moved to this city many years ago. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Rose Jackson, of High Top, Ala.; Mrs. Anna Delany and Mrs. William Murph, of Seymour. She also leaves five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Funeral services at the family residence at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Friends wishing to view the remains may call at the house between 9 and 11 o'clock Thursday morning.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Craimen of Fourth District Hold
Conference at North Vernon.

The Republican county chairmen of the Fourth Congressional District met at North Vernon today for a conference regarding the campaign for this fall. W. P. Masters, chairman of Jackson county, attended the meeting.

Edwin M. Lee, Republican state chairman, was present at the conference and discussed the various phases of the campaign with the representatives of the counties of the district. One of the questions which will be considered is the matter of political speeches for the campaign.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS CLOSE.

Eight Graduates Will Receive Diplo-
mas This Evening.

The St. Ambrose Catholic schools close the work of the term today and there will be special exercises at the school hall this evening at 7 o'clock. The program will consist of music and recitations, and eight graduates will receive diplomas at follows: Margaret F. Byrne, Bertha M. Werning, Pearl Elizabeth Kaufman, Wilma T. Colemeyer, Alice Fox, William E. Byrne, Joseph Misch and John DiMatteo.

Saved from Awful Death.

How an appalling calamity in his family was prevented is told by A. D. McDonald, of Fayetteville, N. C. R. F. D. No. 8. "My sister had consumption," he writes, "she was very thin and pale, had no appetite and seemed to grow weaker every day, as all remedies failed, till Dr. King's New Discovery was tried, and so completely cured her that she has not been troubled with a cough since. It's the best medicine I ever saw or heard of." For coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhage, all bronchial troubles, it has no equal. 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Avis Hoadley went to Indianapolis this morning to attend the aviation meet.

Want Ads in the Republican Pay.

Here Is That SOAP At Last

C Window Display For Its
Results.

1 cake Medicated soap 25c
1 cake Hand Pumice Soap 5c
1 cake Sandalwood Medicated
soap 25c
1 cake Sweet Bess Transparent
Glycerine soap 10c
1 cake Medicated Sulphur soap 10c
1 cake Wreath Castile soap 15c
1 cake Shaving soap 10c
Total Value \$1.00

These soaps are absolutely
pure and the next two weeks here
it goes.

7 Bars Toilet Soap and Bar
Tripoline for making old Metal
look like new.

8 Bars for Only 25c.

Hoadley's Grocery.

PARTIES STILL UNKNOWN.

No Clew to Persons Who Attempted
to Derail S. I. Train.

The officials of the Southern Indiana railroad have been unable to discover any clew to the parties who endeavored to derail the passenger train near Kurtz Monday afternoon. It is said that an effort will be made to locate the guilty parties, and if they are found they will be prosecuted and punished.

The company has been unable to give any reason why the attempt should be made to wreck the train, unless it was done by someone who had a supposed grievance against the road. Some are of the belief that the parties thought that an opportunity would be given to rob the express, which was a division of the baggage coach.

STILL UNSETTLED

City and County in Deadlock Over
Treasurer's Bond.

Lafayette, Ind., June 15.—Through City Attorney Arthur D. Cunningham, the city of Lafayette has filed a petition in the superior court for a writ of mandate to compel County Treasurer Lee Duncan to file an official bond with the city as acting city treasurer. The mandamus suit is the result of trouble between the city and the county treasurer regarding the collection of city taxes and the turning over of the money so collected to the city. Another mandamus suit is now in progress to compel the county treasurer to turn over the money collected as city taxes to the city every day instead of at the semi-annual settlements as he is now doing.

In the petition it is charged that Duncan refused to file a bond, although the city council had adopted an ordinance requiring him to file a bond in the sum of \$100,000. The petition asked for the alternative writ to require either the filing of the bond or the showing cause why it should not be done. It is also asked that a writ of mandate be issued after the case has been heard.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

Four powder men were blown up by a premature shot in the Mercedes mine at Webb City, Mo.

It is estimated that 200 persons lost their lives in the flood that swept the valley of the River Ahr, in the Elberfeld region of Germany.

The Duke of Connaught will go to Cape Town to open in November the first parliament of the Union of South Africa.

Advices received from Rio de Janeiro state that insurgents in the Acre district of western Brazil have driven out the governor and declared their independence.

The sundry civil bill, just passed by the senate, carries appropriations aggregating \$118,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over the amount carried in the bill as passed by the house.

Elisha P. Wilbur, sr., former president of the Lehigh Valley railroad and several times a millionaire, is dead at his summer home on Sport Island, Alexandria bay, Thousand Islands.

Senator Cummins has been chosen temporary chairman of the Iowa state Republican convention to be held in Des Moines, Aug. 3. The insurgents control the state central committee.

Missionary Meeting.

The Ladies Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. Jno. A. Ross Thursday afternoon, instead of with Mrs. Chas. Kessler, as previously announced.

STAR BREAD.

Wrapped or unwrapped. Take your
choice. Always fresh. j16d&w

Try a Want Ad in the Republican.

DREAMLAND TONIGHT

"SPEED VERSUS
DEATH"

Illustrated Song
"Busy Little Cupid"
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

Fine Strawberries for
Thursday, 2 qts.
for 25 cts.

Mediterranean Sweet
Oranges from 12c
to 40c a doz.

Mayes' Cash Grocery
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

WORK PROGRESSING ON HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Frames for Concrete Foundation
Will Be Completed by Latter
Part of This Week.

The work on the new high school building is progressing rapidly, although the contractor is not as far advanced with the work as he expected to be at this time. The unfavorable weather delayed the men several days in tearing down the old building, and several other things have occurred which prevented the work from being done according to the schedule as it was planned. However, it is believed that there will be no interruption in the work from this time, and that the building will be completed by the time which was allowed by the contract.

A little time was lost this week because of a mistake in setting the stakes for the foundation. The error was not discovered until the workmen had almost completed the excavation and the line for the foundation had been verified. A second survey was made and it was found that the first line, which had been given for the south section of the foundation, had been set about six inches too far south. The error was rectified at once and a second verification showed that the foundation line was correct. With the accurate system which is employed by Mr. Isgrigg, it is almost impossible for an error to occur in the construction of the foundation or building, even though the survey is incorrect.

The big concrete-mixing machine is being set up today, and will be ready for operation when the frames are set for the foundation.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

Seymour People Should Know How to
Read and Heed Them.

Sick kidneys give many signals of
distress.

The secretions are dark, contain a
sediment.

Passages are frequent, scanty, and
painful.

Headache is constant day and night
Headaches and dizzy spells are fre-
quent.

The weakened kidneys need quick
help.

Don't delay! Use a special kidney
remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kid-
neys, backache, and urinary disor-
ders.

Seymour evidence proves this state-
ment.

Mrs. Robert Metz, 314 W. Brown
street, Seymour, Ind., says: "I con-
sider Doan's Kidney Pills the best
medicine I ever used. Another mem-
ber of my family also took this pre-
paration with great benefit. We are
never without a supply of Doan's
Kidney Pills in the house."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo,
New York, sole agents for the United
States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no other.

BORN.

Announcements have just been re-
ceived in this city, from Rev. and Mrs.
J. T. Charlton, of Sidney, Ohio, of the
birth of a daughter, Saturday, June
11. Rev. Mr. Charlton was formerly
pastor of the Presbyterian church in
Seymour, having occupied the pulpit
here for eight years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Martin Snyder, of
Walnut and Laurel streets, on Satur-
day evening, June 11, a son.

BERDON'S BARBER SHOP.

Protect Your Salary

With an Accident and Sick
Benefit Policy
Costs but \$1.00 Per Month

FRED EVERBACK
AGENCY COMPANY
Office over Milhous Drug Store
PHONE 316

RUMOR PURSUES HIM

Washington Again Hears That Fair-
banks Is to Go to London.

Washington, June 15.—The rumor has been revived here that former Vice President Fairbanks will be appointed ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Mr. Reid. The report has been circulated from time to time in this city and it has always been officially denied. It was said at the state department that it was incorrect. It is known here, however, that Mr. Fairbanks is eager to enter the diplomatic service. He was offered the post of minister to China last year while he was on his trip around the world, but he declined the offer.

Some months ago Secretary of State Knox told Mr. Reid that he would be allowed to remain as ambassador to Great Britain indefinitely. Officers of the state department regard this assurance as indicating that Mr. Reid can remain as long as he desires.

NO BLIND TIGER

Court Holds That Elks Can Have
Liquor in Home.

Madison, Ind., June 15.—After an exciting trial in the mayor's court, the liquor confiscated at the Elks' home by the police force and stored in the vaults of the city hall was ordered to be returned to the lawful owners. Mayor Harper held that no "blind tiger" existed at the home, that the liquors were not kept for unlawful purposes, and that the purchase of said liquor was not made in Jefferson county, now in the state of Indiana.

Reduction of Rates Demanded.

Chicago, June 15.—An exposition of the unreasonable and inconsistent practices by which the express companies have been able to gouge extortionate rates for years from the shippers of Chicago and Illinois is contained in a brief submitted to the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission in behalf of the Chicago Association of Commerce following the recent investigation by the commission.

Ended in Death of Three.

San Francisco, June 15.—After shooting dead his divorced wife, Antone Williams, a rich farmer of Concord, across the bay from San Francisco, shot Philip Roach, his wife's "affinity." Roach, though mortally wounded, secured a pistol and killed Williams as he was escaping.

Rabid Dogs Create Consternation.

Richmond, Ind., June 15.—Three head of milch cows, the property of local dairymen, were killed by order of the city health board, as the animals were suffering from rabies. This made a total of eleven cows killed within a few weeks from the same cause. Three dogs have been killed and the township has paid more than \$600 as damages to dairymen for the loss of their cattle.

Trusted Not Wisely but Too Well.

Alton, Ill., June 15.—Albert E. Bassett, cashier of the Illinois Glass company at Alton, is a defaulter to the amount of \$24,000. Bassett admitted having appropriated money for many years and investing it in various enterprises. He was trusted so implicitly that he was not checked up in six years.

Smoke "El Como" 5c cigar. j23d

ICE
PHONE 621
CLAUDE CARTER

NICKEL TONIGHT

"Convict No. 796"
"Vitagraph Drama"

Illustrated Song
"I'd Rather Say Hello, Than Good-bye"
By Miss Anna E. Carter

THERE IS NOTHING

That will spoil your watch
quicker than old, rancid oil.
Before it is ruined
have it cleaned by

Albert Meseke
Expert Watch Repairer
and Jeweler
Room 4 Masonic Temple

Sick for 15 Years.

Nebraska, Ind., June 12, 1910.
H. C. Whitmer Medicine Co.,
Seymour, Indiana:

Dear Sirs—I write to tell you that I was a constant sufferer for fifteen years from stomach and kidney troubles, have been treated by several good doctors, but never received as much benefit from them as I did from two bottles of your Eureka Kidney and Liver Medicine. One of your agents had to beg me to try it, and little did I think how much benefit I would receive from it, and I want you to send me two more bottles, as I would not be without it, and I cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Yours for success,
DAVID H. PICKETT.

R. F. D. No. 1.

Every mail brings us similar letters to the above, and there is no remedy offered to the public which produces such wonderful results as our Eureka Kidney-Liver Remedy.

H. C. Whitmer Medicine Co.

d&w

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Gentlemen!

You are invited to stop at our place and see our up-to-date line of all-wool goods for your spring and summer suits. Also gents' furnishing goods. We do all kinds of cleaning, pressing etc. Ladies' and gents' garments. A. Sciarra, Tailor and Haberdasher, 14 E. Second street.

Ice cream at Dodds' restaurant. Vanilla, fruit, strawberry and chocolate. Made by Gallimore Bros. Orders delivered. Phone 434.

j11-15-17

If you care for bargains in clothing and shoes, stop at the Fair Bargain Store, where you can get \$15 and \$18 suits for \$10, or a \$10 suit for \$6.50. j15d

The Barlow Studio will be closed from July 1 to October 1. Come now for your photographs. j15d

Elmer Johnson has taken charge of the barber shop on St. Louis avenue. j24d

GO TO Louisville FOR THE AVIATION MEETING

JUNE 18th and 19th
\$1.25 Round Trip via
I. & L. Traction Co.
Tickets good any car, return limit Monday

See the Sky
Navigators!

RUSTIC

"THE LAST KEEP-SAKE" (A story
of the sea)

"FOOLHEAD WRESTLING"
(Comedy)

SONG
"Zing-a-Ling-a-Ling-Boom-Boom"
FIRST SHOW 7:30

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN

SMITH & MARTIN, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, - - - INDIANA.

Poorly cooked food often drives men to drink and women to suicide.

"An Indiana man wants a divorce because his wife chews tobacco." Fine cut or plug?

When it comes to keeping out of the penitentiary women are more successful than men.

Buy your own home in the country, and become a perennial instead of a hardy annual.

Paris has a "ham and iron" fair, though ham and diamonds would be a more appropriate combination.

A pastor says he wants to go to heaven by the quickest route. He is not, however, in a hurry to start.

A Western man has the distinction of having survived the professional treatment of twenty-six physicians.

It is evident that the Grand Vizier of Morocco isn't popular among his wives. Three of them tried to poison him.

A man was found wandering about Chicago in a dazed condition with \$7,000 in his pocket. That's enough to daze anybody.

Everybody counts in a census. One doesn't have to be a baseball pitcher or a banker to have his name recorded in Uncle Sam's big book.

A celebrated oculist says that people seldom see things as they are. Particularly is this true when they look at get-rich-quick schemes.

Leguminotherapy, this alleged new science of rutabagas and things, can never hope to be popular unless it changes its name to something easier.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among public men that Governor Hughes would make an excellent Supreme Court Justice in spite of his whiskers.

According to a Chicago judge, a woman has a right to bounce a rolling pin off her husband's head. Does the same ruling apply in the case of a stove poker.

A New England woman detective is to marry a millionaire. Perhaps he thinks in view of the attacks on wealth, now the fashion, that a detective will come handy in the family.

The girls who take the domestic science courses at the Kansas Agricultural College have to make themselves a complete outfit, from underclothing to a silk dress, before they can take a degree. Most of their grandmothers had to do their own dressmaking without getting a diploma for doing it. But whether taught at home or in school, it is a useful thing for young women to learn—and it is fascinating work besides.

Some interesting statistics about the migratory habits of a portion of the human race have been collected by a great city gas company. It was found, for example, that in the course of thirty-two months 132 families moved into and out of one tenement building. During the same period a single apartment sheltered twenty-five different families. Surely the philosophy of Poor Richard must be at fault, for in these cases "three removes" could not have been "as bad as a fire."

Artemus Ward said that a comic paper was no worse for having a joke in it now and then, and his words have ever since been quoted as embodying the gospel of wit and humor. The great form of American mirth is the joke. "It is to laugh"—that's our creed in a sentence. Misplaced capitals, awkward spelling, impossible grammar, infinite incongruity of situation, endless word-play, grotesquery of action and character, heightened by pictures equally funny, these are the things that make us laugh. We are quick to catch the point of a cartoon, to enjoy the exaggeration of a caricature. But to smile at the mock-serious, to be amused by satire, is a refinement as yet beyond us.

Probably half in jest, Anthony J. Drexel, multi-millionaire of Philadelphia, expressed his consternation over the cost of a breakfast at one of New York's splurge hotels. He ordered two eggs and a cup of coffee and the bill was \$1.75. "A man's wages for a day," he remarked—"not for me," he added, "but for many just as good a man." Of course, the many just-as-good men don't pay that price for eggs. They can buy a dozen for what Mr. Drexel paid for his coffee, and they can drink coffee a week on what Mr. Drexel paid for one of his eggs. Nevertheless, the price Mr. Drexel pays has its influence upon what the common man pays. Under the cold storage system the great companies can hold up the supply of eggs, and then, if they can sell the fresh eggs in New York to absurd hotels for a monstrous price, they will add something to the price the common man pays for storage eggs. The rich people of to-day have a chance to make a dent upon the price of living by assuming the virtue, if they have it not, of demanding their money's worth, and refusing to give away their money simply because it comes easy.

The virtues of abstinence are as open to the rich as to the poor.

Where there is a rapid growth in a country there is always a tendency to overestimate the population. This falls in with the plans of boomers and even gives pleasure to disinterested patriots. No doubt it is felt in Canada just now, and the fever of it may have got into the blood of Sydney Fisher, minister of agriculture, who predicts that the census of 1911 will show that the Dominion has 8,000,000 inhabitants. However this may be, there have been changes enough in the last ten years to make the development of Canada one of the most interesting studies of the time. During the latter part of the last century the growth of the country had been slow. The population, which was 4,324,810 in 1881, increased to 4,833,239 in 1891 and to 5,371,315 in 1901, making a small percentage for the twenty years. But though complete figures are lacking, it is certain that there has been an astonishing change since the beginning of the present century. The Province of Manitoba, which had a population of 255,211 in 1901, had increased to 365,688 in 1906, and in the same period Alberta had advanced from 72,841 to 185,412 and Saskatchewan from 91,460 to 257,763. In 1901 the number of people from the United States was placed at 127,899. The immigration from the United States alone in the year 1909 was more than 90,000, and the current has been strong for several years. It is to be noted also that the newcomers from this country take capital with them, and the estimate of the Canadian immigration commissioner is that these immigrants added to the wealth of western Canada at least \$90,000,000. That the country will prove attractive from now on is highly probable, because it offers inviting farms to settlers, and its fame as a wheat field is constantly increasing. The crop of last year was valued at \$120,000,000, and each year sees a large increase in the acreage devoted to wheat cultivation.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

English Physician Says It Is Not Good for Office Workers.

A distinguished London physician, Dr. Alexander Bryce, has started a discussion by asserting that office workers should not take exercise after their day's work. He says:

"The root reason is that though head work is not exercise in the sense that it develops the body, it most decidedly is exercise in that it quickly induces 'fag' and physical lassitude. So it is almost pathetic for a man to expect any good to come from taking more exercise when the exercise involved in the day's work has already tired him out.

"One takes it that young people have had sufficient outdoor exercise to reasonably develop their frames before beginning office work. So when once they have started in the office in earnest it is much better for them to realize at once that their days of hard physical strain are over and done with, and that henceforth they must confine these efforts to week-ends and holidays. They can follow this advice calmly enough, for it does not mean at all that they are going to deteriorate suddenly into wrecks.

"The body and system easily attune themselves to circumstances, even to over-civilized and consequently rather unnatural circumstances, and indoor head workers will soon find that a very decent state of health can be maintained with little or no apparent exercise.

"For all people living under the undoubted inconvenience of earning a livelihood a most excellent rule of thumb in regard to this much misunderstood question of work and exercise is the following: Never try to mix the two, and stop exercising at once if you do not find that it gives you real enjoyment.

"And I need only add," he concluded, "that the rational way home after a day's work in the office is by train, tram or omnibus, not walking, and that the proper time for real exercise is when no thought of work need intervene for at least forty-eight hours after the exercise has stopped."

Polyglot Dialect.

"How do you like my new Japanese dialect stories?" inquired the budding author of the eminent traveler. The latter smiled.

"They read," he answered, "like a combination of Chinese, Cingalese, Bengalese, Javanese, Maltese and slang. Aside from this they are pretty fair."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Was Short.

Chief of Detectives—Now give us a description of your missing cashier. How tall was he?

Business Man—I don't know how tall he was. What worries me is that he was \$25,000 short.—Philadelphia Record.

Forcing a Handicap.

Diogenes returned from his search for an honest man.

"Given up the chase?" they inquired.

"It becomes a matter of necessity," replied the philosopher. "Some one stole my lantern."—Lippincott's.

Might Be Worse.

"My wife often says she could have married a better man."

"Cheer up. Some wives would threaten to get a divorce and do it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Making the World Brighter.

Everybody quit heckling for forty-eight hours and see how much brighter the world looks.—New York Herald.

If a man could only unload his experience for half its cost!

ATTRACTIVE UGLY MEN

Many Whose Faces Frightened Little Children Were Noted Lady Killers.

JOHN WILKES CAPTURED ALL.

Married the Prettiest Heiress of His Time—Pair Labeled "Beauty and the Beast."

Many of the plainest men of whom we have any record have not only won pretty and well-dowered brides, but have been able to pick and choose among the fairest, to the confusion of their more well-favored rivals.

Was there ever a plainer wooer, we wonder, than John Wilkes, the famous champion of popular liberties and one of the most dissolute men of his day? asks Tit-Bits. So ugly was Wilkes that the very children ran away shrieking at sight of him in the streets, and yet such was the spell he cast over women that "ladies of beauty and fashion vied with each other for his notice, while men of handsome exterior and all courtly graces looked enviously on."

"Give me a quarter of an hour's start," he used to boast, "and I will win any lady's hand against the handsomest man in England." And he could have done it, too. There were few beauties, however fair or highly placed, whose hands could not have been his for the asking, and in the very early '20s he won for his wife one of the loveliest heiresses of the time—a lady who refused more than

were twisted backward and almost every member was out of joint."

In spite of these terrible physical drawbacks Hamilton easily outstripped all the gallants in his district in the favor of the ladies. "He might have married any of them for the asking—indeed, it is said several of them actually asked him," says a chronicler. But he remained proof against all their wiles until after his eightieth birthday, and then he married a girl of 20, himself being carried to the altar on men's shoulders.

JOHN ALDEN WAY IN CHINA.

Chinese Student Lovers Like Having a Middleman Propose for Them.

Dr. Isaac T. Headland, a resident of Pekin for many years, where he enjoyed the friendship of the late dowager empress, throws a new light on the new women of China. Taking up the relations between the sexes and especially the Chinese method of getting a wife, the Travel Magazine says, he repeats a conversation with a young Chinaman who had recently become engaged to a Chinese maiden with whom he had never spoken.

"We students have a very great advantage over the old Chinese method of finding a wife and getting engaged," said his celestial friend.

"What do you mean?" I inquired.

"Well, you see, by the old Chinese method a man can never see his wife until she is brought to his home, unless he can bribe the middleman to allow him to stand on the street corner and see her pass by in a cart."

"And what advantage do you have?"

"We see the girls in church," he answered. "They also can see us. We have sisters in the girls' school; they have brothers in the college, and when we go home during vacation we can learn all about each other."

"This is an advantage."

"In my judgment," he continued,

THACKERAY WAS BORED.

Amusing Incident of the Author's Second Visit to Boston.

During Thackeray's second visit to Boston, James T. Fields, his host, was asked to invite Thackeray to attend an evening meeting of a scientific club, which was to be held at the house of a distinguished member.

I was, said Mr. Fields, very reluctant to ask him to be present, for I knew he was easily bored, and I was fearful that a prosy essay or geological paper might be presented and felt certain that should such be the case he would be exasperated with me, the innocent cause of his affliction.

My worst fears were realized. I dared not look at Thackeray. I felt that his eye was upon me. My distress may be imagined when I saw him rise quite deliberately and make his exit very noiselessly into a small anteroom adjoining. The apartment was dimly lighted, but he knew that I knew he was there.

Then began a series of pantomimic feats impossible to describe. He threw an imaginary person—myself, of course—upon the floor and proceeded to stab him several times with a paper folder, which he caught up for the purpose.

After disposing of his victim in this way he was not satisfied, for the dull lecture still went on in the other room, so he fired an imaginary revolver several times at an imaginary head.

The whole thing was infinitely done. I hoped nobody saw it but myself. Years afterward a ponderous, fat witted young man put the question squarely to me:

"What was the matter with Mr. Thackeray that night the club met at Mr. —'s house?"



Asthma.

Among all physical ills asthma is perhaps the most irritating. It is hard to endure, and terrible to observe. Its victims die a thousand deaths as far as suffering is concerned, and yet are denied the dignity of having a fatal disease, for it is one of the heartless axioms of experience that the asthmatic sufferer is quite as likely to die of old age as of his disease. It has been said that asthma is not a disease, but a state of body, and if its victims are able to extract any comfort from the knowledge that it is nervous in its origin, they are entitled to that alleviation.

Anyone looking on for the first time at a well pronounced asthmatic seizure is convinced that he is watching a death scene, and no wonder, so terrifying are the symptoms. The patient fights piteously for breath, sometimes crouching for hours in one position, pallid, bathed in perspiration, and apparently in the final stages of suffocation; but curiously enough, with all the distress, the patient does not seem to feel any real alarm as to the outcome.

The attack may pass off either rapidly or gradually, in many cases leaving no apparent after effect except a sense of great fatigue.

Asthma being a disease with a nervous origin, it follows that there are as many theories about it and remedies for it as there are sufferers from it. With some persons the attacks are apparently a certain outcome of eating a certain kind of food, or breathing a certain kind of air, or reaching a certain day and month of the year. Many asthmatics claim the power of cheating their enemy up to a certain point by moving to some other locality when the tragic date draws near—the asthmatics living in the valleys may pass in transit their fellow sufferers who habitually live on the hills.

Those who trace their attacks to digestive disturbances learn to avoid the starchy foods, or the fat foods, or whatever food it is that upsets them. Some cannot live near a stable; others cannot be near a certain shrub or flower. Indeed, the specialties of these unfortunate people are without number.

The asthmatic, however, has two great sources of comfort. One is the reasonable hope of reaching a good old age; the other is the fact that great help is to be found for him in a strictly hygienic mode of living. The better air he breathes, both day and night, the simpler his diet and the more wisely ordered his exercise, the fewer will be the number of his attacks.—Youth's Companion.

Robbed of Their Trophies.

When the late Gen. Edward M. Cook was living near Pike's Peak, he on one occasion presided at a dinner in honor of a famous Indian fighter. McCook, says the Washington Star, concluded his introduction of the Indian fighter with these words:

I can find but one fault with the colonel's methods. I allude to his well-known custom of enlisting in his regiment only bald-headed men. To aggravate the Indians' feelings so cruelly as that is carrying war too far.

Raw Sienna.

Raw sienna is the natural earth near Sienna, Italy, and raw umber is an earth found near Umbria.

His Measure.

"Softleigh is a man who thoroughly believes in himself?"

"Gullible ass!"—Boston Transcript.

TAXI AND DOORMAN NURSES.

Servitors Whose Duties Are Not What Their Titles Imply.

Service of the most highly specialized kind is nothing new in this city, a New York correspondent of the Baltimore News says. Indeed, with special valets for pet dogs and cats, whose only duty is to look after the comfort of their four-footed charges; governesses for pet monkeys, and instructors to teach parrots foreign languages, the limit would seem to have been reached. That is was not is evidenced by the arrival of the two newest servitors up to date—the taxi governess and the doorman nurse.

Contrary to their titles, the governess does not look after taxicabs, nor the doorman take care of a door. The field of usefulness of the former is confined to caring for children taken by their mothers in taxicabs on shopping or calling tours. Lacking a nurse of her own, the mother who wishes to give her youngster a ride without the bother of taking him into the stores or the risk of leaving him alone in the vehicle calls in the taxi nurse. Her duty it is at so much per hour to look after the youngster during the expedition.

The doorman nurse is a less expensive luxury of the same kind. Children may be left in his charge at the doors of the large stores, hotels or apartment houses by the mothers who cannot afford a taxi governess to look after them while she is inside.

Of the two the taxi governess has considerable advantage, aside from higher pay, over the doorman nurse. Her charges rarely number more than two at a time, while his may run as high as a score of restless youngsters.

ITINERANT NEWSMEN.

Owing to the wide-spread illiteracy among the poorer classes in Mexico, public newspaper readers have become a feature of Mexican life. Few men of the peon class are able to read or write. Consequently the newspaper-reader is enabled to earn a living by making the rounds of the drinking places and reciting the news of the day. In "Mexico, the Wonderland of the South," W. E. Carson tells of this custom.

A certain amount of literary skill is required to follow this strange calling successfully; the reader is, in fact, a sort of peripatetic news distributor. He selects only two or three items which he knows will interest his audience. The Orizaban reader, for example, started with the most important topic of the day. He read an article which discussed the financial panic then in progress in the United States, and the hard times it had caused in Mexico through the closing of mines and other enterprises controlled by Americans. Things were improving said the newspaper, and thousands of Mexicans who had lost employment would soon be going back to work and earning plenty of money to buy food and drink.

The reader next selected what journalists would term a "human interest" story. In tragic tones, with appropriate gestures, he entertained his audience with a dispatch from northern Mexico which related how a drink-crazed peasant had set fire to the hut of a neighbor with whom he had a feud, and had shot down his enemy as he attempted to escape. Pursued by the rurales, the murderer had fallen, riddled with bullets, after opening fire on his pursuers.

This "top of the column" story seemed to excite intense interest. Leaping down from his perch on a barrel, the reader went round, sombrero in hand, and made a collection; then bowing politely, with a "Buenos dias, señores!" he sauntered off to the next drinking-place.

Two Virtuous Counties.

Venango and Forest counties in Pennsylvania are believed to hold a record for goodness. The former, with a population of nearly 60,000, has only one prisoner in its county jail and he is a non-resident. Forest county, with nearly 10,000 residents, has no prisoners.

This is the first time in 20 years that the Venango jail has thus been all but untenanted. The one prisoner is serving a year's sentence for robbery. The Forest county jail has been empty since Christmas eve, when the only prisoner escaped. The man's offense was not serious and Sheriff Maxwell made no effort to capture him.

Mr. "McNix."

He was a sturdy Scotchman, with no education and no vestige of a shred of humor. He stood before the new city hall, gazing up at the simple legend over the portal. Then he turned to his wife.

"Annie," he said, "d'ye see hoo the Scots will be iver cappin' them a' I dinna ken who this mon McMix may be, but his name above the door yender makes my heart leap with pride."

A passer-by, happening to overhear the worthy laborer's remarks, could not refrain from smiling. The building bore the date, MCMIX.

A Rush for Solitude.

"What are you going to do with that shotgun?"

"Goin' huntin'," answered Farmer Cornstossel, as he slammed the front gate behind him.

"But you never kill anything."

"Don't want to. All I'm huntin' is peace and quiet."

The Black Ostrich.

The black ostrich stands seven feet high. Its speed is that of a horse, and it can easily carry a man.

IMMIGRANTS OF VALUE.

The Best Settlers in Canada Are Americans from Western States.

Col. John H. Conrad, who has a town in Alaska named after him, Conrad City, and has a ranch of many thousand acres in the Saskatchewan region in Canada, says that settlers are pouring into that country. Col. Conrad's ranch is on the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 700 miles northwest of Duluth, and on it he raises cattle and wheat. "The best settlers up there are Americans from the Western States," said the colonel recently. "Why do they go up there? Well, only a few years ago the Territories had free land. Now they haven't, because the government scooped up all there was left and put it into reservations. Many of the farmers in the West got their start by homesteading, and they have become so rich that they are able to send their sons over into Canada, where land is cheap."

"An astonishing thing I saw up there once was the arrival of a trainload of American emigrants, who brought on the same train their horses and wagons and a steam plough. They arrived in the morning, got their tents pitched and the train unloaded, and that afternoon the steam plough was working. One immigrant like that is worth a dozen foreigners. There has been an average of 150,000 of them a year coming into the country in the last five years. As soon as they get there they become Canadians."

"The development that is going on in that part of Canada is beyond belief. It is the greatest boom that any country ever had and it will continue many years. Why, it is no unusual thing for a farmer to make enough money out of his first year's crop to pay for his whole farm and give him a handsome margin. You can get government land for \$1.25 an acre, and you can buy all the other land you want for from \$8 to \$10 an acre. Then lumber mills and flour mills are going up in every direction."

"What is helping the country up there is the tremendous railroad building that is going on. It is the richest farming country in the world and it abounds in game."

"Alaska is the richest mining country in the world, and if the national government would only assist the railroad building it would soon get its money back a hundredfold." Col. Conrad continued. "There is a disposition in politics to cry 'wolf' when Alaska is mentioned, but the pioneers who have been putting their time and money into the development of the country should be encouraged. I have helped for 40 odd years to develop various western states, and I know that the government rights in Alaska are much better protected than they were out west. There is untold wealth in Alaska simply awaiting development, and the latter is proceeding a vast deal more slowly than if we had roads up there."

Rather Cold.

It is a cold climate in which a flame cannot keep itself warm. One of the scientists attached to the Peary expedition has personally told of the effect of intense cold on a wax candle that he tried to burn.

The temperature of 35 degrees below zero, and its effects were felt not only by the members of the expedition, but even by the candle in question. It gave forth no cheery light such as might have been expected from it in other circumstances, and when it came to be examined it was found that the flame had all it could do to keep itself warm.

The air was so cold that the flame was not powerful enough to melt all the wax of the candle, but was compelled to eat its way down, leaving a skeleton structure of wax in the form of a hollow cylinder. Inside this cylinder the wick burned with a tongue of yellow fire, and here and there the heat was sufficient to perforate the outer covering and leave holes of odd shapes which turned the cylinder into a tube of lacelike wax, through the holes in which the light shone with a strange, weird beauty.

Game in Germany.

Germany is a country of Nimrods. There are, we learn, 600,000 sportsmen, which means one gun for every 100 people. Each year fall to the gun, on an average, 400,000 hares, 4,000,000 partridges, 2,000,000 thrushes, 500,000 rabbits, 190,000 deer, 145,000 woodcock, 40,000 wild ducks, 25,000 pheasants, 22,500 deer, 15,000 quails, 13,500 bucks, 1,400 wild boars and 1,300 bustards. In weight this "bag" represents 25,000,000 kilogrammes, a kilogramme being 2 1/5 pounds. The monetary value of 32,000,000 francs, or about \$6,200,000. The sum received for licenses to shoot is 7,500,000 francs, or \$1,500,000.

Plenty of Land.

There is no reason for fear a scarcity of farming land in the United States, merely because the opening of public reservations has ceased, according to the Farmer's Union Sun. California could support a population of 10,000,000. The south invites more intensive farming, as does the middle west, while the agricultural opportunities of New England have recently come into prominence. There are many districts in the east capable of great development under more scientific agricultural methods. One need is a more wide distribution of immigrants of rural habits and antecedents.

Would Be Taken Care Of.

"I fear I am not worthy of you," "Never mind about that," responded the young lady with the square jaw. "Between mother and myself, I imagine we can effect the necessary improvements."

ALMOST LIKE MACHINES.

Gunners Are Heroes of Their Commands and Keen to Fine Work.

When a 12-inch shell costs \$600 or \$800 and a broadside from the fleet that girdled the globe would have footed up \$50,000, the cost of target practice can be imagined, says the Baltimore American.

The more the projectiles cost the more it pays to have men who can put the shells where they will do the most damage. Shots that miss are pure waste—a waste that may be appreciated from the fact that if those 16 battleships that went around the Horn had been in action, their 12-inch guns alone would have belched forth \$32,000 worth of steel and powder every minute. That's why \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a year for our enlarged navy will be considered economical.

Then comes the real test. Close records are kept of practice where real ammunition is burned up. Furthermore, every officer is keenly alive to the necessity of seeing that his men make good records. When the scores are high the officers in command of the good guns are favored in every possible way. They get the best assignments and are made to feel that they are high in the graces of the Navy Department. On the other hand, the officers whose guns make poor records are required to explain in writing for their failure and receive small consideration.

The enlisted men, in addition to being the heroes of their comrades, receive extra money when they make records. Gun pointers, for instance, receive from \$6 to \$10 a month more than their regular pay when their percentage of hits is above a certain standard.

Once the range is secured these men must never, for the smallest fraction of a second, get out of the path of their gun. With a double motion to contend with the smallest variation means a miss. This can be appreciated for the fact that the average time that elapses from the time the button that discharges the gun is pressed till the projectile actually leaves the muzzle is three-tenths of a second. With an ordinary roll at an ordinary range, if the pointers lost the target for even that three-tenths of a second the projectile would miss its mark by 500 yards.

The calculations and allowances that must be made are enough to make one dizzy. Yet on a battleship this is the ordinary routine. The men are keyed up to their work. The officers choose their crews with the utmost care, for the welfare of both depends on the scores. After a time the men become almost as perfect machines as the guns they handle. Every man has his part and does it. There is no friction, no failure. That is why America leads in marksmanship.

Maori Chieftan a Society Lion.

London society has found a new lion in a Maori chieftan named Ranginia, whose native songs, taken from the old Maori legends and sung in a minor key, are proving a weird attraction in fashionable drawing-rooms. With his long dark hair and bizarre robes this dusky New Zealand chief presents a picturesque figure. Sometimes he will appear in a strange flowing robe of flax and at other times he dons a loose garment of royal blue embroidered with gold.

It was during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to New Zealand that he gained their friendship, and this gave him the entry into London society. His voice, a light tenor, has a melancholy bell-like ring in it never heard in European voices. In his own country Ranginia is lord over 14,000 Maori people.

Sometimes he appears on the platform in the full barbaric panoply of a Maori warrior. He carries a huge spear, waving his freehand in an undulating motion in time with the singing. A fascinating exhibition is his dancing of the Te Poy, a native performance in which the Prince of Wales took great interest when it was enacted by 4,000 men.

Cultivation in Florida.

"Startling to newcomers is the annual burning over of Florida," says a writer in Outing. "Early in January we saw to the west of us a huge fire, sweeping under the pine trees and flaming up to and among the limbs. It was a terrifying sight, to which, however, we soon became accustomed. We found that there were fire lines about houses and orchards, made by plowing a dozen furrows, and, with the people always alert, nobody was in serious danger."

"You may expect to see these flames in any direction any time before the end of February. By that time nearly everything outside the fire lines has been burned over. The pine trees you might expect would easily catch fire, but they do not—unless tapped or wounded; and tapped trees are always hoed about. So back into the universal ether goes all that vast mass of stuff that nature has woven of the air to add to the riches of the soil."

A Solar Plexus.

On one occasion Sam Berger, the brawny manager of James J. Jeffries, was in a small California town, sounding some of the residents as to the possibility of holding a prize fight. The local police force, a clownish-looking individual with a huge badge, heard of Sam's investigations.

"You can't hold no prize fight in this here town," said the police force, threateningly, in his best "I-be-the-marshall" tones. "It is agin the law, and I won't stand for it."

"Aw, beat it," said Berger in disgust. "What do you know about law? Why, your very appearance in public is a misdemeanor."

IDLE RACE TRACKS.

Millions Tied Up in Plants Which No Longer Pay Dividends.

Few ever stop to think of the millions of dollar worth of race track property which no longer echoes to the hoofbeats of the thoroughbred. All across the country, from New York to San Francisco, are strewn racing plants which represent an enormous outlay and which have ceased to pay dividends, or have been cut up into residence property.

In Illinois and Missouri racing appears to be a thing of the past. The Chicago tracks, Harlem, Hawthorne and Worth, still lie idle. Washington Park has been cut up into building lots. It now appears that the managers of that club understood the situation perhaps better than any of the other racing magnates in the Windy City.

It is not exaggeration to say that Harlem, Hawthorne and Worth represent an investment of over \$500,000. Some time, probably, the owners of these tracks will get their value when the city has grown out to where they are situated, but in the meantime there is considerable expense for upkeep, as the hope that racing may be renewed is still alive.

The St. Louis tracks seem no more likely to be of use for racing again than do those in Illinois. Kansas City is dead, so far as racing is concerned, and the effort to establish racing in Denver last summer was not successful. There is no racing in Los Angeles, but at Oakland things are running along very nicely under the oral system of wagering.

Down in New Orleans the effort to re-establish the sport seems to be spasmodic and not effective. It is probable that there must be a change of racing interests there before any great success will be met in the effort to get a bill favorable to the turf through the Legislature.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Oaklawn, one of the most palatial tracks in the country, is idle, and it does not seem probable that there will be racing there in the immediate future.

It is not an exaggeration to say that millions of dollars' worth of race track property is idle. The value of this property was, of course, diminished by at least half as soon as racing was prohibited. Race track stock dropped like a stone and to-day few men would care to invest money in it. It is to be noted that in almost every state where racing has been prohibited the preliminary action was a fight between the race track magnates themselves. It is the same old story that has been told in sporting annals since the world began: "If I cannot get what I want then no one shall have anything."

A Good Day for a War.

There was nothing in sight down the road. The major sat tilted against the wall of the general store reading yesterday's paper. It was a clear, warm day. Inside the store the postmaster could be heard sorting the mail, but without everything was still and peaceful. At last there was a clatter and a rattle, and from somewhere there appeared a negro driving an unpainted wagon drawn by a mule. He drew up with a loud whoa in front of the store.

"Major," he called. No response. "Major! Doan' wanter sturb yo', major?"

No response. "Major!"

The major heard at last.

"Hello, uncle!" he said. "What can I do for you?"

"Doan' wanter 'sturb you', major, but is dey any news in de paper?"

"No," said the major; "no, there isn't any news to-day. Yes, there is, too. There's a war between France and Morocco."

"S dat so?" said the negro. "'S dat so, an' is dere really a wah, with fightin' and blood killin'?"

"A real war," repeated the major.

"Golly!" said the negro, gathering up his reins. "Whar did you say dat wah was, major?"

"Morocco," said the major, turning again to the sheet.

"Well," said the colored man, "dey suttinly has got a fine day for it. Gid-dap!" And he clattered down the road.

Watering 600,000 Acres.

Engineers are now engaged in the Sacramento valley on the largest of all the schemes planned by the government. Its ultimate object is to control the flow from a watershed of over 4,000 square miles and to improve the two great rivers of California. When the task is completed over 600,000 acres of rich land, at present dry and sunbaked during eight months of the year, will have been brought under irrigation and large areas of bottom land, at present subject to annual overflow and great destruction by the floods, will have been reclaimed. The works will involve the control of sufficient water power to provide electric light and power over the greater part of the Sacramento valley, which extends for 450 miles from Mount Shasta to San Francisco bay, and at its widest part reaches about 100 miles from mountain range to mountain range.

Roads Made of Leaves.

Leaves would be considered a very poor material for the making of roads in most parts of the world, but in certain districts of Florida such a material is used with great success. There are miles of road that would be almost impassable by reason of the deep sand were it not for the leaves of the long-leaved pine. These leaves, which are very much like straw in appearance, are raked over the sandy roadbed once a year, the task usually being performed in October.

AN INTERESTING THEORY.

Commander Peary Believes in Mongolian Origin of the Eskimos.

Writing of the Greenland tribe that he employed, Commander Peary gives his solution to a subject that has puzzled explorers and scientists for the past few centuries, the origin of the Eskimos.

"The members of this little tribe inhabiting the western coast of Greenland from Cape York to Etah are in many ways quite different from the Eskimos of Danish Greenland, or those of any other Arctic territory. There are now between 220 and 230 in the tribe. They are savages, but they are not savage; they are without government, but they are not lawless; they are utterly uneducated, according to our standard, yet they exhibit a remarkable degree of intelligence. In temperament like children, with all a child's delight in little things, they are, nevertheless, enduring as the most matured of civilized men and women, and the best of them are faithful unto death. Without religion and having no idea of God, they will share their last meal with anyone who is hungry, while the aged and the helpless among them are taken care of as a matter of course. They are healthy and pure blooded; they have no vices, no intoxicants, no bad habits—not even gambling. Altogether they are a people unique upon the face of the earth."

"There is a theory, first advanced by Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society of London, that the Eskimos are the remnants of an ancient Siberian tribe, the Onkilon; that the last members of this tribe were driven out on the Arctic ocean by the fierce waves of Tartar invasion in the middle ages, and that they found their way to the New Siberian islands, thence eastward over lands yet undiscovered to Grinnell Land and Greenland. I am inclined to believe in the truth of this theory for the following reasons:

"Some of the Eskimos are of a distinctly Mongolian type, and they display many Oriental characteristics, such as mimicry, ingenuity and patience in mechanical duplication. There is a strong resemblance between their stone houses and the ruins of houses found in Siberia. The Eskimo girl brought home by Mrs. Peary in 1894 was mistaken by Chinamen for one of their own people. It has been suggested that their invocation of the spirits of their dead may be a survival of Asiatic ancestor worship."

MAY NOT BE SCHOLARLY.

But the Athletic Student Is Apt to Possess Executive Ability.

"We have as beautiful types of men in our colleges as are to be found anywhere in the world, including those to be seen upon the professional stage and physical phenomena," states the physical director of one of our great universities.

"The prevalence of athletics in colleges with the necessary training attendant thereto tends also to the betterment of the men. They realize that to get out of training through dissipation or any other cause means their being fired from the teams. This acts for their good."

"Although these men are not always found at the head of their class this is due to the fact that they spend so much time on the athletic field and not so much as they might on their studies. This does not go against them, however, for when they leave college business men recognize in them, young men of force and push, of administrative and executive ability, and they are given the preference over the ones who studied so assiduously while at college."

"It has often been asked, 'What's in a name?' and it may also be asked, 'What's in a face?' for it is a fact that in the case of many a man his face is his fortune, or at all events his opportunity, for when the business man sees a young man, hale and hearty, with signs of force and energy all over his body, come into his office, that is the man to whom he gives the position in his establishment. He knows that he is more apt to have the executive ability than the exceedingly scholarly chap who spent his days in study."

"You may quote me as saying that college men and women alike, and I have come into contact with thousands of them, have markedly improved physically, mentally, morally and otherwise during the past twenty-five years."

WHAT A HORSE ASKS.

Don't ask me to "back" with blinds on; I'm afraid to, says a horse.

Don't let some blockhead drive me that has less sense than I have.

Don't run me down a steep hill, for if anything should give way I might break your neck.

Don't whip me when I get frightened or I will expect it next time and may make you trouble.

Don't trot me up hill, for I have you, the buggy and myself to carry. Try running up hill with a load yourself.

Don't drive me with "over check" on; the sun hurts my eyes and I can't see where to step. It's inhuman and cruel.

Teach me to stop when you say "Whoa," and this you can do without jerking my head off or tearing my mouth. It may check me if the lines should drop or break and save a runaway and smashup.

Controlled by Sounds.

By introducing a number of vibrators, each corresponding to a given pitch, an alrship or a torpedo may be controlled in its movements by sounds conveyed through the air or water.

WITH THE SAGES.

Philanthropy is often not the love of man, but the love of being thought to love him.—Lynch.

Lenity is a part of justice; but she must not speak too loud for fear of waking justice.—Lee.

There is always some levity, even in excellent minds; they have wings to rise, and also to stray.—Joubert.

Money may not be able to buy happiness, but it can buy off a great deal of unhappiness.—Roderick Lyndon.

What a young man earns in the daytime goes into his pocket, but what he spends in the evening goes into his character.—Dr. Cuyler.

Ambition sufficiently plagues her proselytes by keeping themselves always in show, like the statue of a public place.—Montaigne.

He who knows mankind humors them; he who has not that knowledge thwarts them; it is wise to humor and not thwart mankind.—Scudere.

Leisure will always be found by persons who know how to employ their time; those who want time are the people who do nothing.—Mme. Roland.

Humility is the first lesson we learn from reflection, and self-distrust the first proof we give of having obtained a knowledge of ourselves.—Zimmerman.

Nothing worth while in this world is ever done without an uncompromising spirit, undaunted by opposition, determined upon victory.—Dr. W. C. Abbott.

Learn to be pleased with everything; with wealth, so far as it makes us beneficial to others; with poverty, for not having much to care for, and with obscurity, for being unenvied.—Plutarch.

A man's purpose in life should be like a river, which was born of a thousand little rills in the mountains; and when at last it has reached its manhood in the plain, all its mighty current flows changeless to the sea.—H. W. Beecher.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

We can never understand how a woman can raise three or four children and not go crazy.

The man who wastes money for a good time, views the past a good deal without enjoying it.

If you are as sensitive as the peach crop, you will encounter about the same number of frosts.

Sell silver dollars for 85 cents, and within a month people will want them for 80 cents.

The henpecked husband is one White Slave who doesn't attract the sympathy which is his due.

Two important ways for avoiding disappointment are never to fall in love, or put any thing in the oven.

"The trouble with me," said an Atchison man, "I talk an hour and a half and think fifteen minutes."

If the man in the wrong kicks hard enough, and roars loud enough, the man in the right will usually apologize.

When a man goes to church, and the preacher says, "Give, Give, Give," it must make him feel terribly at home.

What has become of the old fashioned prodigy who studied Latin with the book propped open in front of her dish pan?

If women spent no more time looking for men than that glance under the bed before retiring, the situation would be easier.

After a man reaches 50, "All going out, and nothing coming in," describes the condition of his teeth, his affections and his hair.

Almost any little man, if you talk with him long enough, will tell you of some favor he did a great man before the great man's greatness arrived.

The smartest boy in school usually becomes a school teacher. By the way, in reading of great men, do you recall reading of one who began as a school teacher?

UNFAMILIAR FACTS.

Apia and adjacent plantations in Samoa are now provided with telephone communication.

There have been over fifty thousand church bells cast in Troy, N. Y., since the first foundry was built there in 1825.

A London barber advertises for two hundred men to be shaved in a music hall exhibition, and says "cabmen preferred."

So many languages are spoken in the provinces of Austria-Hungary that interpreters are employed in the various parliaments to interpret the speeches of the delegates and make them intelligible to all the members.

Each province in China, also each city and many smaller towns, have a different tael of value, as the tael is supposed to be an ounce (Chinese) of silver, but there is no uniformity as to how many grains constitute this ounce, and the fineness of the silver also varies at each point.

A Strong Hint.

One of the best stories of the late Senator Quay was concerning a very religious evangelist, who plastered the hills of Pennsylvania with Bible quotations and religious mottoes. On one fine flat rock alongside of a popular highway he painted these words:

"What will you do when you die?" An enterprising advertising agent came along, and he painted underneath that question:

"Use Delta Oil—Good for burns."

NOTES OF THE SCIENTISTS.

A dry cell which will work properly at normal temperature is said to lose its efficiency temporarily when cold.

London's present area is about 350 times as great as when the city was organized in the thirteenth century.

Russia's wheat crop of 783,000,000 bushels for 1909 was the largest ever produced by any country for a single year.

A big Pennsylvania anthracite mining company is turning its accumulations of coal dust for years into briquettes.

A schooner built in Amesbury, Mass., in 1805, and used in the war of 1812 as a privateer, still is in active service in the Maine coasting trade.

There are more medical schools and more physicians have received their education in Philadelphia than in any other city in the United States.

In Switzerland education is both free and compulsory, and such ample facilities are provided for all classes that illiteracy is almost unknown.

The entire Bible has been translated into and printed in 105 languages, the New Testament in 102 more, and portions of the scriptures in still 211 more tongues.

French surgeons are trying to figure out some connection between the increase in nervous diseases in the navy of that country and the use of wireless telegraphy.

A large railroad in Brazil will send four mechanics to the United States each six months to serve in the factory of the concern from which the road buys its locomotives.

In Nova Scotia coal refuse which it would not pay to ship is converted into electric power at the mines and thus distributed to nearby cities and towns to do its work.

Special prizes of much value will be awarded exhibitors from the United States at Southern Russia's industrial and agricultural exposition at Ekaterinoslav from July to October.

Despite the great demand for it at home, the United States annually exports more than 16,000,000 gallons of turpentine, more than all the rest of the world combined produces.

Experts who have examined the recently discovered deposit of lithographic stone in Greece declare that at least 35,000,000 cubic feet of the choicest quality flags are in sight.

Recent statistics of the German army show that neurasthenia is three and a half times as prevalent among the soldiers as it was a decade ago, while hysteria cases are twice as numerous.

A French scientist has figured that it would take a 350,000,000 candlepower lamp to signal Mars, and even at that the Martians would have to use telescopes magnifying 10,000 times to see it.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Electric cables with hemp cores to take up the strain more evenly are a Swedish invention.

Electric power is used on 3,286 miles of street railways in Great Britain to 143 operated by other means.

According to official estimates, the value of the diamonds yet in the ground in German South Africa is \$250,000,000.

Mrs. Amanda W. Reed of Portland, Ore., bequeathed \$2,000,000 to establish a college in Portland, to be known as the Reed institute.

Apples are greater luxuries in New York than oranges. While single oranges of the finest variety can be bought for 5 cents, the best apples are being sold for 12 cents each.

The catch of fish in Canadian waters by Canadian fishermen, including seals and all fish products, in 1903 was valued at \$25,451,085. The industry required a fishing fleet of 14,114 vessels.

Though the accidents in the streets of New York are increasing in number, the proportion of fatalities is growing less. Out of the last 17,000 accidents, 1,200 were classified as serious.

There are only half as many opium dens in China as there were eighteen months ago. It is now difficult to buy opium, except by license, which permits a smoker to buy at one time five drams. Each license costs 10 cents and is good for three months.

SPLINTERS.

A long drive—Putting in piling. One good hurrah is worth a hundred calamity howls.

Those who won't use the pump must expect to have flat tires.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the male car is the smoking car.

Bowers—That Smith girl is always finding something to kick about. Powers—So would I if I had a foot as pretty as hers.

It is easy enough to break away, but it is hard to get back.

Simpson—Did you say that Jones was having a trial heat in the cellar? Sampson—Yes; he is testing a new furnace that he just had put in.

It is pretty hard to please yourself and be popular with your neighbors at the same time.

Sunday School Teacher—Johnny, why did Noah send the dove out of the ark? Johnny—He didn't want to chase the duck.

A Queer Lot.

"It takes all kinds of people to make a world."

JUNE WONDER SALE

Is Going On at the GOLD MINE
In Full Blast.

On account of the unfavorable weather conditions we are forced to slash prices in the middle of June.

We are overstocked in many departments and must dispose of the surplus merchandise. This is a money saving opportunity. We are unable to quote prices, as there are hundreds of articles too numerous to mention. Come in search of them early.

The Gold Mine Dept. Store

Store closes at 6 p. m. except Mondays and Saturdays.

Weithoff THE REPUBLICAN

For cleaning, pressing and dyeing of Men and Women's garments. All kinds of fancy and chemical cleaning. Dresses a specialty. Silks and woollens made to look like new. Work the very best and prices the cheapest. Phone 383 and we will call for and deliver. Service prompt.

ZARA

Palmist Card Reader

Your future can be told. Zara points the way to peace, joy and happiness.

Teaches true mediumship, reunites the separated, gives advice in business, love and marriage.

READING 50c.

Located 202 East Second Street.

Velvet

A clear complexion and a velvet skin are some of the desired results of the use of Nyal Face Cream.

Use it for all skin troubles. Price 25 cents.

Talcums, Toilet Water, Soaps and Perfumes are now in order. Inspect our stock.

Cox Pharmacy Co.

Fire and Tornado Insurance

Accident, Health, Sick Benefit Insurance

EDW. HARTMAN

Phone 345. 417 E. 2nd St. Seymour

C. J. ATTKISSON

Abstractor and Real Estate

Money to Loan at 5 Per Cent. on Farm Land

For Reliable Fire, Lightning and Tornado

Insurance

Phone 244

G. L. HANCOCK, Agt.

SEYMOUR, IND.

Moseley & Moseley

Real Estate and Farm Loans

Old Phone 201 New Phone 301

112 W. Second St. SEYMOUR, IND.

WE DO
PRINTING
THAT
PLEASES.

RICHART HAS SHOES FOR ALL

Especially in nice Dress Shoes and Oxfords. We can guarantee satisfaction and good wear, and styles that cannot be beat. We carry a special line of farm shoes.

RICHART

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH HARRY J. MARTIN
Editors and Publishers.

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY
One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Month .45
One Week .10

WEEKLY
One Year in Advance \$1.00

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1910

GOT HIS JOB BUT NOW CAN'T LET GO

Applicant for Federal Position
Too Successful.

Alton, Ill., June 15.—Charles W. Freeman, a young traveling salesman, is in trouble as a result of having applied for a mail route in the Yellowstone Park. Since he made his application he got a far better job. Yet word came to him that he had been awarded the mail route and that he was to begin work July 1. Freeman wired he could not accept, and the officials wired back that he would have to do it or forfeit a bond of \$5,000 and spend twelve months in jail.

The young drummer has appealed to Congressman Rodenberg of this district to help him. In the meantime he will have to resign his position and start west to pack mail over a lonely route in the Yellowstone.

GETS INJUNCTION

Dalzell's Opponent Wins Point Over Pennsylvania Congressman.

Pittsburg, June 15.—Dr. Robert J. Black, who is contesting the nomination of Representative John Dalzell in the Thirtieth congressional district, won a point when Judge Josiah Cohen issued a temporary injunction directing that the county commissioners should not certify to the secretary of the commonwealth the result of the official vote cast in the primaries of June 4 until the courts decide whether a recount of the entire district shall be made. Dr. Black recently petitioned the county commissioners to open the ballot boxes in sixty-five districts and recount the votes.

Sons of Veterans Appointments.

Valparaiso, Ind., June 15.—The following appointments have been announced by Joseph Sego, the new commander of the Sons of Veterans of Indiana: Division councillor, Herbert A. Lucky, Indianapolis; division chaplain, J. B. Dullman, Bloomington; division inspector, Fred S. Kenneson, Valparaiso; division patriotic instructor, Legrand T. Meyer, Hammond; division chief of staff, M. B. Rockwell, Valparaiso; division personal aid, George F. Ogden, Wabash; division organizer, R. G. Boswell, Winchester.

Aged Fisherman Drowned.
Mt. Vernon, Ind., June 15.—Stephen W. Oerner, aged eighty-two, was drowned in the Ohio river at this place. Oerner was fishing on the bank of the river and accidentally fell into the water.

GREAT CROWDS WATCH FLYERS

Indianapolis Aviation Meet
Proves Fine Success.

GOOD WORK OF THE AVIATORS

Second Day's Program Was Carried Out Without Mishap, the Bird Men Doing Wonderful Stunts With Their Heavier-Than-Air Machines—An Interesting Race Between Aeroplanes and "Wind Wagon."

Indianapolis, Ind., June 15.—The aerial flights at the Indianapolis motor speedway yesterday afternoon were made under variable weather conditions, but the crowd of 5,000 present was treated to many marvelous feats in aviation and enjoyed every minute of the day. The program was not a long one, but it possessed features that were new and exciting, not the least of which was the race between a biplane and a wind wagon, around the course and, much to the delight of the crowd, the aviator came off victorious. Brookins, who broke the world's record for altitude Monday was in the biplane and Carl Baumhofer was at the steering wheel of the windwagon. It was a contest for supremacy between the speed wagon of the air and that of the earth and the air craft won. The biplane came across the line first, the time for one lap of the two and one half miles being four minutes and fifty-eight seconds.

There was a world of difference in the appearance of the two drivers as they sped around the course. Baumhofer with red face and tense muscles looked like a horseman trying to urge his steed to greater effort. Young Brookins sat in his biplane seventy-feet above the earth apparently as comfortable as though he had just lighted a cigarette for a comfortable lounge. No time was kept on the wind wagon, but it raced back to the starting point not far behind the vehicle of the air and drew its share of applause from the spectators in the west grandstand. The first event of the afternoon was a six-lap circuit of the one and a half mile course made by Brookins. There was a light wind and the air currents were responsible for the turns, but the aviators gathered around the monorail realized that Brookins was doing some fancy aviation. It was when Brookins made that part of the course farthest from the crowd that they got their most spectacular view of his flight. As the big white ship careened at the turns of the course there were cheers. Then as the craft skimmed along evenly it looked like a great white bird soaring before a storm of clouds.

Banks of clouds were hiding the sun and as Brookins came in from the first flight his vessel dipped to the earth and sailed up again in succession, taking on the appearance of a light sailing vessel riding the waves. Then again it seemed as if it fell into the trough of the sea. In this flight Brookins hugged the ground. At no time was he up more than fifty feet.

At times it looked as though he would make an involuntary landing, but he did not alight until he was ready. The time for the six laps of 1½ miles each on this flight was fifteen minutes and two seconds. Brookins showed fine control of his machine, following closely the circular course. Brookins again showed his perfect control of the air craft when he made his next flight, the third number of the program. This was scheduled for a race between Brookins and Welsh. Welsh, however, came down just as Brookins was starting. He found his machine had not been in proper condition. Brookins was in the air four minutes and twelve seconds, making 1½ laps.

Brookins next attempted to break his altitude record of Monday, when he ascended 4,384½ feet. After being in the air eight minutes he had reached a height of 1,408 feet, but he got only as high as 2,083 feet and was in the air twelve minutes and forty-five seconds, according to the official time. It was then denied that an attempt had been made to break Monday's record, but this assertion received little credence.

MONEY WELL HIDDEN

Dying Woman Could Not Gain Voice to Reveal Secret.

Hammond, Ind., June 15.—Several months ago Mrs. Frank Mulvey, well-known society woman of Hammond, died, and recently Mrs. Marshall Gardner of Bridgeport, Conn., came to visit her brother, Mr. Mulvey, and assist him in housekeeping. While making a bed Mrs. Gardner accidentally tore a mattress and saw a bulky package tied in a handkerchief. When unwrapped it was found to contain \$5,000 in bills, which had been sewed into the mattress by Mrs. Mulvey. Her death was sudden, and just before she died she seemed to have a secret to impart, but could not talk.

Muncie Overrun by Burglars.
Muncie, Ind., June 15.—The police are baffled by a series of burglaries and purse snatchings. Within the last two weeks there have been nearly a score of robberies.

THE NATIONAL GAME

Here Are the Current Scores in the Three Big Leagues.

The National League.
At Philadelphia— R.H.E.
Pittsburg... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—4 7 5
Philadelphia 3 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 *—9 18 1
Maddox, Camnitz and Gibson; Stack and Moran.
At New York— R.H.E.
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—9 15 2
New York... 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4 6 2
McIntyre, Kroh, Richie and Archer; Wiltse, Raymond, Crandall and Meyers.
At Brooklyn— R.H.E.
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 1
Brooklyn... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 6 0
Harmon, Lush and Bresnahan and Phelps; Rucker and Bergen.
At Boston— R.H.E.
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 1—6 17 1
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2
Gaspar and McLean; Parsons, Frock and Graham.

The American League.
At Cleveland— R.H.E.
Boston... 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—6 10 2
Cleveland 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—6 16 1
(Called darkness.) Arellanes, Wood, Hall and Carrigan; Link, Falkenberg and Bemis.
At St. Louis— R.H.E.
Philadelphia 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0—7 12 2
St. Louis... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 8 3
Coombs and Lapp; Peltz, Graham and Allen.

The American Association.
At Indianapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2.
At Columbus, 3; Minneapolis, 8.
Louisville, 4; St. Paul, 2.
At Toledo, 8; Milwaukee, 1.

THE WEATHER

Washington, June 15.—Observations of the United States weather bureau, taken at 8 o'clock last evening, follow:

Station	Temp.	Weath.
New York	74	Pt. Cloudy
Albany	76	Pt. Cloudy
Atlantic City	62	Pt. Cloudy
Boston	80	Pt. Cloudy
Buffalo	64	Clear
Chicago	74	Clear
Cincinnati	76	Clear
New Orleans	78	Cloudy
St. Louis	70	Rain
Washington	70	Pt. Cloudy

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 94c; No. 2 red, \$1.00. Corn—No. 2, 62c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 44c. Hay—Baled, \$14.50 @ 16.50; timothy, \$15.00 @ 16.50; mixed, \$12.50 @ 13.50. Cattle—\$4.00 @ 8.00. Hogs—\$7.50 @ 9.50. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 5.00. Lambs—\$6.00 @ 9.00. Receipts—7,000 hogs; 1,700 cattle; 650 sheep.

At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.10. Corn—No. 2, 62c. Oats—No. 2, 37c. Cattle—\$3.50 @ 7.50. Hogs—\$7.50 @ 9.45. Sheep—\$2.50 @ 4.90. Lambs—\$4.00 @ 9.15.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.02. Corn—No. 2, 57½c. Oats—No. 2, 36½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00 @ 8.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 @ 6.45. Hogs—\$5.50 @ 9.50. Sheep—\$5.50 @ 7.50. Lambs—\$7.25 @ 9.00.

At St. Louis.
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.01. Corn—No. 2, 59c. Oats—No. 2, 35c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.75 @ 8.25. Hogs—\$6.75 @ 9.40. Sheep—\$4.60 @ 5.75.

S.S.S. & BLOOD PURIFIER

A REAL TONIC
Any system that needs a tonic needs also a blood purifier, for it is the weakened and impure condition of the circulation that is responsible for the run-down state of health. We have only to recognize the importance of pure, rich blood in preserving health, to realize the danger of a weakened or impure circulation. Deficient blood nutriment weakens the system, and it can not resist disease like a strong robust constitution. First the body has a worn-out feeling, the appetite is fickle, energy begins to flag, the digestion is bad, etc. If the condition is not corrected at this stage more serious results are sure to follow, and sometimes a long debilitating spell of sickness is the result. S. S. S. is Nature's tonic, made of roots, herbs and barks. It is not a nerve stimulant, but a medicine that steadily builds up every portion of the system by cleansing and enriching the blood, and in this way supplying an increased amount of nourishment and resistive powers to every portion of the body. S. S. S. quiets the overstrained nerves, improves the appetite, tones up the stomach and digestion, and thoroughly enriches and purifies the blood. S. S. S. is a real tonic because it is a real blood purifier. S. S. S. contains no harmful mineral and persons of all ages can use it with the same beneficial results. Be sure to get S. S. S. for your tonic this year do not accept anything in place of it; there is nothing else "just as good" as S. S. S. You will find it all that is claimed for it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

How Would You Like to Own a Home of Your Own?

A Few Shares of Stock Taken in the

NEW BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN.

Will Soon Enable You to Do This.



This association is doing business on what is known as the Perpetual plan, by which stock may be taken out at any time. A separate account is kept for each individual stockholder, who is at liberty to inspect the same whenever he desires, and the maturity of whose stock does not depend upon the action of any other stockholder. Advance

payments of dues tend to shorten the maturity of the stock. In other words, the more you pay and the quicker you pay it, the sooner your stock will mature or run out. This is a valuable feature and should be appreciated.

SEE THE SECRETARY,

HARRY M. MILLER

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.



KOFFEE

Brown and golden liquid hue,
Aroma scented, what's the cue?
Each grain shows that a careful hand
Prepares the Black Cross Coffee Brand.

BLACK CROSS

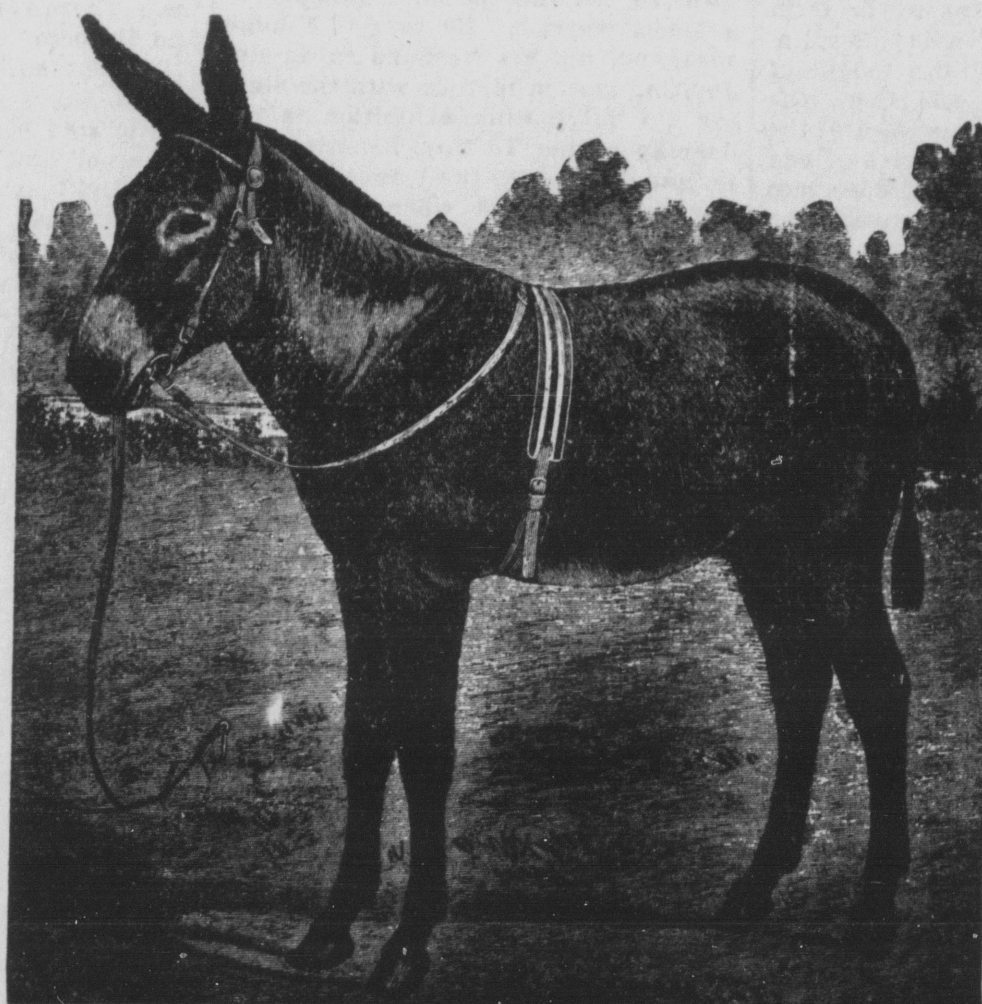
COFFEE

BRAND'S

GROCERY

HAVE YOU SEEN BESS?

Trade
at
Our
Store



Try
to
Get
Her

Watch our window. We will give you a special bargain every day for 10 days. Something different each day. Keep your eye on our window. In fact everything in our line has been cut in the middle, it's a fact. Come and see for yourself.

VOSS FURNITURE STORE

Straw Hats

The Straw Hat Season is Here—So is the
BEST LINE Ever Shown in Seymour.



We have all our better Hats made to order
so they fit the head as comfortable as a
Felt Hat, and do not have that disagree-
able feeling most Straw Hats have.

Sailor Styles \$1 to \$3.50

Nobby Soft Dip Fronts \$1 to \$5

Panamas \$4 to \$7

THE HUB

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

WALL PAPER AT T.R.CARTER'S

Drink No Other

Having the exclusive agency in Seymour for

Chase & Sanborn's Famous Coffees

THE MODEL GROCERY is in a position to offer you something
fine at the following prices:

THE SEAL BRAND, Best Grade,

Pound cans.....	40c
Two pounds.....	75c
Circle Blend per pound.....	20c
Hiland Blend per pound.....	25c
Our Blend per pound.....	30c
Java and Mocha Blend.....	35c

Napkins furnished free and coffee at wholesale prices for
parties and church affairs.

C. E. ABEL,

SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Buhner's Animal Fertilizer is a natu-
ral plant food and does not burn your
crops. It will build humus in your soil.
Humus will hold moisture. Acid fertil-
izer will sour your land and drive the
humus out of the soil and burn your
crops.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Full line of feed and meal, Graham
flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will
exchange wheat and corn for flour or
meal. Deliver to all parts of city
G. H. ANDERSON.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh
fish and good coffee. Coca-Cola,
Ice Cream and Soda. Fruit and
Candy of all kinds.

HAIR DRESSING

Coronet Braids, Corona Pads,
shampooing, massaging, manicuring,
hot and cold water baths, with or
without attendant. Also a big sale
of hats now going on.

MRE. E. M. YOUNG.

We give this written guarantee with
every Queen City Ring: "This is to
certify that ring stamped Q-C purchased
of T. M. Jackson is guaranteed to be
solid gold and we guarantee to replace
any sets free of charge except diamonds
if lost in two years from date of sale.

Prices

Sometimes deceiving when buying Jewelry.
Our prices may sometimes seem high as the quality of the goods
carry always is high.

There is a difference in goods.

Genuine satisfaction never follows buying cheap Jewelry, on the
other hand quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

Reliability is everything.

You may expect to find new and desirable styles in every department.

Come in.

J. S. Laupus, Jeweler

PERSONAL.

W. D. Barnes was in the city this
morning.

E. L. Hancock went to Indianapolis
this morning.

George Vehslage went to Indiana-
polis this morning.

Henry Price was here from Browns-
town this morning.

Otis Hays, of Pleasant Grove, was
in the city Tuesday.

Albert Kasting was a passenger to
Mitchell yesterday.

Thomas M. Honan went to Indian-
apolis this morning.

O. V. Starr, of Medora, was in this
city Monday evening.

Elijah McFarland, of Shoals, was
in this city yesterday.

John Brewer, of Vallonia was in the
city Tuesday evening.

W. F. Bush was a passenger to In-
dianapolis this morning.

Dr. W. O. Green was a passenger to
Indianapolis this morning.

James Wayman, Jr., was here from
Brownstown this morning.

B. F. Dorsey, of Vallonia, was in
this city Tuesday evening.

U. F. Lewis was a passenger to In-
dianapolis this morning.

John Hays, of Cortland, went to
Indianapolis this morning.

Phenis Williams, of Franklin, was
in this city Monday evening.

Lawrence A. Ebner was a passenger
to Indianapolis this morning.

F. D. Robertson, of Spencer, was
in the city Tuesday evening.

Daniel H. George was here from
Crothersville Tuesday evening.

Nathan Kaufman was a passenger
to Indianapolis this morning.

Duncan Reed went to Indianapolis
this morning to spend the day.

Ed Short attended the aviation
meet at Indianapolis yesterday.

Harrison Foist, of Redding town-
ship, was in the city this morning.

Mrs. P. J. Welsh was a passenger
to Indianapolis Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Ben Morris, of Vallonia, spent
several hours in this city yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Van Robertson was
here from Brownstown this morning.

Will Kaufman went to Indianapolis
yesterday to attend the aviation meet.

Will Clark went to Indianapolis
this morning to see the aeroplanes in
action.

John Bush, of Cincinnati, is the
guest of his nephew, Carroll Bush,
and family.

Jay C. Smith went to North Vernon
this morning to attend the political
meeting there.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Jones returned
home Tuesday from an extended visit
in Terre Haute.

Judge Joseph H. Shea returned to
Scottsburg this morning where he is
conducting court.

William Mitchell was at Indianapo-
lis yesterday to see the flying ma-
chines in action.

J. P. Grime returned home this
morning from a business trip west on
the B. & O. S-W.

Mrs. O. H. Montgomery and Miss
Ida Price were passengers to Indiana-
polis this morning.

Horace Hague, of Medora, accom-
panied the remains of William L.
Courtney here yesterday.

Smith Sayers, of Crothersville,
went to Indianapolis this morning to
attend the aviation meet.

S. A. Bruner, agent for the Penn-
sylvania line at Crothersville, went
to Indianapolis this morning.

Eli Williams, who has been here at
at home of his son, J. H. Williams,
went to Osgood this morning.

L. M. Brown, trainmaster of the I.
C. & S. traction line, was here from
Greenwood yesterday on business.

James Kent, a prominent business
man of Brownstown, was in the city
this morning en route to Indianapolis.

Trustee Charles Steinwedel re-
turned home this morning from a busi-
ness trip west of here on the B. & O.

Postmaster Charles T. Benton, of
Brownstown, went to Indianapolis
this morning to attend the aviation
meet.

Rev. C. P. Gibbs, of Vallonia, went
to Moores Hill this morning to at-
tend the commencement exercises of
Hoopes Hill College.

Miss Pauline Allison, of Parsons,
Kan., formerly of Crothersville, is
spending a week here, the guest of
Miss Bessie Downing.

Prof. J. E. Payne, of Brownstown,
went to Indianapolis this morning to
attend a two-days session of the State
Superintendents' Association.

Mrs. M. A. St. John and children
have returned from West Point, Miss.,
where they were the guests of Mrs.
John Brand for several weeks.

Mrs. Charles Ritz and little daugh-
ter, Ruth, came down from Columbus
on a short visit with her father, Wil-
liam Rumbley and family, of New
Driftwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Leudaker and
Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Williams have
returned to their homes at Osgood,
after a short visit here with their
brother J. H. Williams, and wife.

Miss Anna Massman has gone to
Cincinnati to attend the commence-
ment exercises at the Metropolitan
School of Music, where her sister,
Miss Alma, is one of the graduates.



LET HER RIP.

Boys will be boys and accidents
will happen. We are the doctors
for such cases and will do the re-
pairing in the most skillful manner.
We will Press, Clean and Color
YOUR Clothes as well. One door
east Traction Station. Phone 468.

D. DiMATTEO

Mrs. H. E. Yost, of Vallonia, was
in the city yesterday.

Miss Mary Leland, of Arcola, Ill.,
is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. R.
Carter.

Ulysses Montgomery made a busi-
ness trip to Brownstown Tuesday af-
ternoon.

Everette Lumpkin went to Louis-
ville this morning to attend the an-
nual meeting of the Kentucky State
Funeral Directors' Association.

Claude Tinder, one of the progress-
ive farmers of Hamilton township,
has purchased a fine Pool piano from
the Progressive Music Company.

Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Linke and son,
Robert, will leave Thursday morning
for Hope, where they will spend sev-
eral weeks with his father, Charles
N. Linke, and other relatives.

Sudden Rise in the Ohio.

Evansville, Ind., June 15.—Alarmed
by a rise of fifteen feet in the Ohio
river, the farmers in the lowlands near
the city are showing considerable agi-
tation. The river is expected to pass
the thirty-foot mark. The river is ris-
ing all the way up to Cincinnati.

Hiding in Indiana.

Carmi, Ill., June 15.—Burglars blew
the safe in Walter C. Smith's store at
Maunie, eight miles east, and escaped
with \$75. The men are believed to
have crossed the Wabash river, and
are hiding in Indiana.

Killed by an Auto.

Rockford, Ill., June 15.—Fletcher
Barnes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald
M. Catlin, was run down and killed by
an auto.

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and
minimum temperatures as shown by
the government thermometers at the
Seymour volunteer weather observa-
tion station and reported by J. Robt.
Blair, observer. The figures are for
twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	Max.	Min.
June 15, 1910,	87	51

Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and Thursday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



UNDERWEAR

Its our variety of Underwear
Materials and our unusual range of
sizes, coupled to our reasonable prices
that bring us such a large Underwear
business. Splendid qualities at 25c,
50c to \$1.50 the garment. Men's and
Boys' Union Suits in Lises, Balbriggans,
Linen Mesh. 50c, \$1.00 to \$3.00 the Suit.

THOMAS

CLOTHING CO.

STEINWEDEL'S ANNIVERSARY SALE

Now going on, and to be continued
for 10 days and a chance for you
to buy clothing, hats and furnish-
ings of highest character at prices
that mean dollars saved for you.

\$6 and \$7 Children's Suits, age 8 to 16 years now - \$4.90

\$5 Children's Suits, age 7 to 16 years now - \$3.90

\$4 Children's Suits, age 5 to 15 years now - \$3.10

\$3.50 Children's Suits, age 4 to 15 years now - \$2.50

\$2.50 Children's Suits, age 4 to 16 years now - \$1.80

1 Special Lot Children's Suits, 6 to 14 years now - \$1.10

Men's \$20.00 Suits marked down to - \$16.00

Men's \$15.00 Suits marked down to - \$11.00

Men's \$10.00 Suits marked down to - \$6.00

Men's \$8.00 Suits marked down to - \$5.00

Boys' \$15.00 Long Pants Suits down to - \$9.00

Boys' \$10.00 Long Pants Suits down to - \$6.00

Boys' \$8.00 Long Pants Suits down to - \$4.50

Boys' \$5.00 Long Pants Suits down to - \$2.80

20 per cent. off on Men's and Boys' Trousers.
20 per cent. off on Men's and Boys' Soft and
Stiff Hats.

50c Work Shirts reduced to 39c.
Come in and look over the Goods, we have
lots of good bargains at prices that will astonish
you.

A. STEINWEDEL CLOTHING CO.

COOK WITH GAS

There never was a divorce between a woman and a
GAS RANGE. There never will be. Don't let the
heat regulate you. You regulate the heat when you
Use a Gas Range.

Seymour Gas and Electric Light Co.

15 South Chestnut Street

Look Here

A nice, new four-room cottage, with
two lots, cement walks, in Third ward,
near the Ahlbrand Carriage Company
plant, for \$950. This is a snap and must
be sold by June 1. See E. C. Bollinger
at once. Phones, office, 186; residence, 5.

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THE SEVEN AGES OF MOTHERHOOD.



Oh, mother, that I could do for thee
The things thou hast done for me;
That I could pay back a thousandth part
Of the love thou bearest me;

That I could give the strength I hold,
Now that thou growest old;
That I could strengthen thy feeble step
And let not thy hand grow cold!

Oh, mother, that I could give to thee,
Now that thou canst not see—
That I could give back the sight, my dear,
That thou hast given me!

Oh, mother, that I could give to thee,
Now that thou leavest me—
Oh, mother, that I could give to thee
The life thou hast given me!
—John B. Gruelle in the Detroit Times.

Science AND INVENTION

An acre of 12-inch ice usually will provide a harvest of 1,000 tons.

During 1909 the patent office issued 33,514 patents, while 22,328 expired.

Fifty thousand tons of soot are taken from London's chimneys each year. Venezuela has nearly 5,000 miles of telegraph lines with nearly 200 offices.

Each of Germany's four new Dreadnoughts will require a crew of 1,000 men.

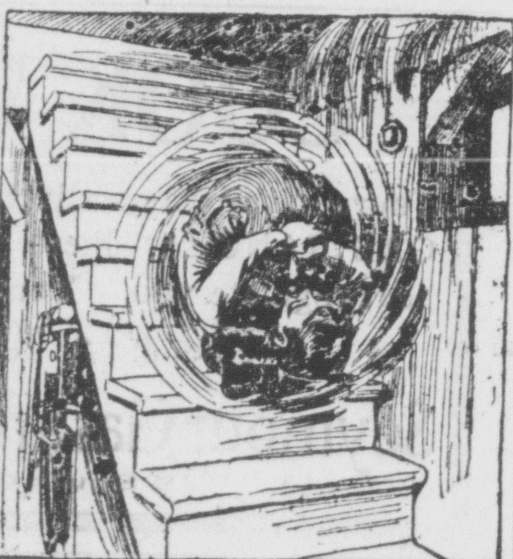
Not many years ago only natural indigo was known, but already the manufacture of artificial indigo has reached a point where it has threatened ruin to many of the cultivators of the indigo plant in India. Nevertheless, the superiority of the natural product in some respects has induced continued investigation of improved methods of cultivation and preparation. It is now predicted that a new era of prosperity for the natural indigo industry is at hand. The introduction of Java-Natal indigo is said to have reduced the expenses of cultivation, and to have increased the production one-half. It is predicted that in the future it will cost less to produce natural indigo than the synthetic dye. Science has played a part on both sides in this competition.

Comparative immunity for a hundred years seems to have made the French forgetful of the danger to their great capital from sudden floods in the River Seine. But the lesson taught this year will evidently have important consequences. It is suggested, among other things, that a large channel be constructed to lead off the floodwaters from a point above the city to a junction with the regular channel below the city limits. The cost of this is reckoned at, at least, \$20,000,000. But Paris lies in a great basin, and the proposed cut-off would not save some of the suburbs from inundation. Another suggested solution is to construct in the higher valleys, through which the Seine and its two principal tributaries, the Yonne and the Marne, flow, great reservoirs, to be filled in times of flood. This water, it is argued, would be useful for irrigation purposes, as it could be distributed at will any time after the inundation had ceased. It is probable, also, that local protection will be secured by means of higher embankments within the city.

During 1910 it is expected that strenuous efforts will be made to improve the already great efficiency of the gas engine. Although this form of engine enjoyed a triumph in 1909 through the achievements of the aeroplanes, yet it is pointed out that its old rival, the steam engine, at the same time greatly advanced in fuel economy, achieving a thermal efficiency of 19 per cent, a figure hitherto associated with gas rather than with steam engine tests. It has recently been discovered that, owing to erroneous assumptions, the gas engine has not been credited with having approached as close to the theoretical limit of thermal efficiency at-

tainable by the prevailing four-stroke cycle as it really has approached. Thus it has been shown that a gas engine which by the old standard of efficiency was supposed to have attained 30 points out of a possible 50, has really attained 30 out of a possible 35. This leaves so little room for improvement that experimenters are turning their attention to radical changes in the method of operation which will afford a larger margin for advance.

A HUMAN HOOPSNAKE.



William Gordon, 10 years old, of Clinton, N. J., saw a picture of a human hoopsnake on a circus poster and he stole into the hayloft when his brother Sanford and his sister Belle went to the Sunday school. There wasn't much hay in the loft, and the boy, after a few preliminary stunts in the hand-springing line, buckled his heels to the back of his neck with a strap and began to roll around in imitation of a hoopsnake. On the third lap William inadvertently rolled across a corner of the hatchway and lamost went through. He bumped his ribs on the edges of the opening in the loft. That scared him and made him very tired. When he tried to unbuckle his legs from his neck he found he was too near exhaustion to loose the strap. He rolled up near a window opening toward the farm house and tried to shout for help, but his voice was all in and the hoarse squeak could not be heard ten yards away. In a panic the boy decided on a desperate measure. He rolled himself over to the head of the stairs, and then, closing his eyes, let himself go bumpety-bump to the bottom. He had such momentum he rolled right on out through the door of the barn and over between the legs of Ketchup and Solferino, the team of horses the elder Gordon was hitching up. Gordon gave a shout of astonishment, yanked the human hoopsnake out of danger and cut the strap with his knife. Then he laid the young hopeful across his knee and fanned him with a shingle until the boy had no other pain save that.

NOVEL FRENCH CLOCKS.

Of Wonderful Mechanism, They Tell Many Things Besides the Time.

The clock of Lyons cathedral is a wonderful piece of mechanism and the legend describing it is as follows, an exchange says: The clock crows, the bell sounds the hours, the little bells, the "Sancte Spiritus," the angel opens the gate to salute the Virgin Mary.

The two heads of the lions move the eyes and tongue. The astrolabe shows the hours in its degree and the movement of the moon. Moreover, the perpetual calendar shows all the days of the year, the feast days and the bissextile. The hour at which the chimes are complete are 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, midday and 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The chimes at the other hours are restricted so as not to interfere with the cathedral services.

Complicated indeed is the clock of Beauvais cathedral. It is said to be composed of 92,000 separate pieces on the fifty-two dial plates, the hour, the day, the week and the month; the rising and setting of the sun, phases of the moon, the tides, the time in the principal capitals of the world, together with a series of terrestrial and astronomical evolutions. The framework is of carved oak, eight meters by five meters, or 26 by 16½ feet.

When the clock strikes all the "edifice" seems in movement. The designer wished to depict the "Last Judgment." This wonderful work recalls the work of Strasburg and is of modern construction. It is the work of a Beauvaisian, M. Verite, who was in the engineering department of the Nord Railway. He died in 1887.

Electricity Wins Washing Race.

At the recent electrical show in Chicago electricity won a very pretty race with hand labor to see who could wash the most clothes in a given time.

Five pretty girls, operating new types of electric washing machines and motor-driven wringers, raced with six ladies of pronounced color who did their work by the world-old hand method, using the old fashioned wash tubs, wash boards and hand wringers. The girls started the electric motors to work on the clothes and spent the most of their time laughing and chatting with the visitors while the machines ran themselves. The colored women worked as hard as ever they could, for if they washed half as many clothes as the girls and electricity did they were to get one hundred dollars. The suds flew fast and furious about the colored girls but when time was called they had not washed a third as many clothes as their contemporaries did, so they lost the prize, but were handsomely rewarded for their honest work, demonstrating the vast difference between ancient and modern laundry methods.

Force of Habit.

First Policeman—What did the suffragette say when you were arresting her?

Second Policeman—Said something about "presenting her compliments and regretting that she had made a previous engagement."—Harper's Bazar.

And They Are Obeyed.

"What are unwritten laws, pa?" "Your mother's, my son; she always speaks them."—New York Press.

The flora of Switzerland is peculiarly adapted to bee culture, and it is estimated that 100,000,000 pounds of honey are made in that country each year.

The man who deserves success and goes after it usually gets it.

WOMAN AND THE LAND

Prominent Part She Is Now Taking in the Development of Oklahoma.

HOW A GIRL GOT HER CLAIM.

Miss Nannette Daisy's Leap from Cowcatcher of an Engine When She "Located."

A person of persistent prominence in the development of Oklahoma is the woman homesteader. Since the first day of the opening of old Oklahoma to settlement in 1889, when Nannette Daisy jumped from a cowcatcher of an engine on the first train that brought thousands of homeseekers into the territory and staked off a claim in "the promised land," the woman homesteader has been occupying a front seat in Oklahoma's march of progress. The instances are not few where women have staked off claims, superintended the cultivation for years and finally won the prize—a deed to a quarter section of land from Uncle Sam, says a Guthrie (Okla.) correspondent of the Arkansas Gazette.

Leaping from the engine, Miss Daisy climbed a small embankment, made when the road was constructed, and hastily underskirting herself from a white undershirt, she pinned it to a neighboring blackjack bush and called to the other passengers as the train started ahead with renewed speed: "This is my homestead!"

That tract of land, near Waterloo and lying along the Santa Fe's main line through this State, is still known as the Daisy farm. She made good on the claim, got a patent from the government and held the farm in her name until the time of her death in Chicago several years ago. She attained considerable prominence in Oklahoma politics in the early days and was a personal friend of many men who have since become wealthy and well known in political and business circles. Afterward she married a soldier, one of the men stationed at Fort Reno, and following his retirement from the service they moved to Chicago, where she died.

It is estimated that more than 100 lone women held claims in Beaver County last winter, as a rule living in dugouts and waiting for the springtime in order to cultivate the land. It's a plucky thing to do, but it's a pluck that in practically every instance brings success as well as health and freedom.

After they have lived on their claims during the period specified by Uncle Sam they make application for final proof, the last thing necessary before obtaining deeds. J. S. Fischer, a United States land commissioner at Texhoma, says, as a rule, the women pick the choice tracts of land. In this connection it is interesting to note that the United States commissioner at Tyrone, in Beaver County, is a woman—Mrs. Susan Healey. Many women homesteaders appear before her to file on claims and make final proofs.

The woman at the head of a farm is in almost every instance a specialist. In numerous cases they have been exceedingly successful in different lines of horticulture, agriculture and raising of live stock.

SHOT AT INQUISITIVE TOURIST.

Woman's Story of Attempted Killing in Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem.

In a letter to a friend in this city, the Orange (N. J.) correspondent of the New York Sun says Mrs. Herbert Turrell tells the story of the attempted assassination on March 9 of Mrs. Moore in the mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, of which she was an eye witness. Mrs. Turrell says she is convinced that women have no business to enter sacred places where the country holds that they should not be admitted. She says that the fanatic who fired the pistol thought he was doing his duty.

"We stopped at the golden gate opposite Solomon's court," writes Mrs. Turrell. "to have sandals placed on our feet. We of the second party were assembled just outside of the outer screen, when we heard a pistol shot, followed by four or five other shots in rapid succession. At first I thought it was a bomb; then I saw a flash and smoke. We rushed to the right of the mosque in the opposite direction from the firing.

"Following the report women shrieked and there was a rushing sound as of people running. Our guide told us he would see what the matter was. We crouched in the corner by a huge pillar, not knowing how soon an attack would be made upon us. Our first thought was that there was an uprising of the Mohammedans.

"The party which had preceded us was unquestionably involved, as the shrieks of women plainly indicated. We were told that a crazy man had fired a pistol and that the women were frightened. We realized that there had been a tragedy, but were willing to accept any kind of explanation.

"The guide said the man had been firing blank cartridges and had been arrested. He then proceeded to tell the history of the mosque and we pretended to listen to what he said. We passed out of a door into a court and here we were horrified to see blood spots and a sheik was mopping blood from the floor.

"Our guide insisted that it was a quarrel among the moslems and that nothing serious had happened. He led

us across the court to the fountain of purification. Just as we were about to enter the temple we heard a call that made our blood run cold.

"Our guide hastened to see what was wanted and several sheiks beckoned to us to leave at once. We had our sandals removed by men, who hastened toward us for this purpose. Our guide told us that he was wanted and that he must leave us. He tried to have us accept the services of a dragoman to conduct us from the mosque.

"Members of our party protested and he remained with us. The attitude of the sheiks, as though prepared for an attack, was not alluring, and I felt that at any moment we would be shot at. Our guide finally took us to the Christian street, which led us to the Joppa gate. An empty carriage passed and several of our party took it and drove to the hotel.

"We learned the details of the shooting later. It appeared that a woman member of the party that had preceded us in the mosque had been shot in the face. A priest in the mosque held the man, who was on the point of reloading his revolver and who was within twenty-five yards of our party. The carriage used to convey the injured woman, Miss Moore, from the mosque was the one in which Mrs. Anna L. Tichenor, of Newark, and Mrs. Lebkeuecher, of East Orange, drove to the mosque.

TABULATING CENSUS RETURNS.

Mechanism of Machines Which Are Labor and Time Savers.

The automatic machine is the most recent development in census tabulating machinery, and had it been perfected earlier much of the hand machines could have been dispensed with, though, in most cases where readings must be taken very frequently, the hand machines are almost, if not quite, as economical.

Whether in the hand machine or in the automatic, the counters are operated by means of electrical contacts made through the punched holes, according to E. Dana Durand in the American Review of Reviews. The machines are so wired that facts can be counted in combination with one another. Thus it is possible to count at the same time facts with regard to age and marital condition, so as to show, for instance, on one counter the number of married persons from 21 to 25 years of age, on another those from 25 to 30, and on others the number of single persons of these two age periods. Each machine, in fact, is provided with a large number of counters; as many as sixty counters will be used in certain "runs." Even thus, however, it would be quite impossible to count all the manifold combinations of items at a single "run" of the card. Each card on the average must be passed through the tabulating machines five or six times. In other words, the work is equivalent to tabulating approximately 600,000 cards.

Even the hand machines used at the present census are much more rapid than those of ten years ago. In 1900 the counters used consisted of dials, from each of which the results for each county or other unit of presentation had to be read by the eye and taken down on sheets of paper. The present machines are so arranged that the results on all the counters can be printed at the same time by merely pressing a button. This change absolutely prevents errors, which frequently arose in the reading of the dials, and also greatly economizes clerical labor.

The Price of Fame.

It was in the office of one of the big theaters. A lot of actors were hanging around, a couple of journalists and a secretary or two. A young woman dropped in for a hasty greeting, and then paused a moment to speak to a very well-known actor whom she evidently met for the first time. The press agent's desk was open, and in a corner was a package of pictures of the celebrated actor. The latter looked them over, and as the young woman exclaimed that he should give her one he said, with an insinuating smile to the press agent: "Alas, they are not mine. They belong to Mr. Dashi!"

"I can't give any away," said the latter. "Each one costs me 20 cents."

"Surely that is cheap!" the young lady suggested.

The press agent ignored her and turned to the actor.

"Cheap? Do you think anybody would pay that much for you?"

And the young lady laughed and went without her picture.

A Question of Terms.



Mrs. Bronson—My husband is plain spoken; he calls a spade a spade. Mrs. Woodson—So does mine, but I must decline to repeat what he calls the lawn mower.

It's a sign that a small boy has a good disposition if he doesn't resent being told he looks like his father.

Nearly every man wants to lay off every time he sees a flag, or hears a band.

SHEAR NONSENSE

"Jake said he was going to break up the suffragette meeting the other night. Were his plans carried out?" "No, Jake was."

Wigwag—I never knew such a fellow as Bjones! He is always looking for trouble. Henpecked—Then why doesn't he get married?—Boston Courier.

Willie—Ma, can't I go out on the street for a little while? Tommy Jones says there's a comet to be seen. Mother—Well, yes; but don't you go too near.

"It wasn't much trouble to wind up poor old Slezem's affairs when he died." "No?" "All the property he left behind was a silver watch."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"My new hat is a poem," she said enthusiastically. "I have just received the bill for it," replied he. "I don't understand these stories of so many poets dying in poverty."—Washington Star.

"Why do you make that patient wait three hours every day in your ante-room?" "He needs rest," explained the doctor, "and that is the only way I can compel him to take it."—Courier-Journal.

"English is a funny language, after all, isn't it?" "Why so?" "I heard a man talking of a political candidate the other day say: 'If he only takes this stand when he runs he'll have a walk-over.'"

Fancier—This dog, madam, would be cheap at \$100. Lady—I would take him; but I'm afraid my husband might object. Fancier—Madam, you can get another husband much easier than a dog like that.

Squire Durnitt (of Lonelyville)—Our town's got the four biggest liars in the State. Uncle Welby Gosh (of Drearyhurst)—I guess that's right. You're three of 'em. Who's the fourth?—Chicago Tribune.

Chief of Detectives—Now give us a description of your missing cashier. How tall was he? Business Man—I don't know how tall he was. What worries me is that he was \$25,000 short.—Philadelphia Record.

"Have you been married, Bridget?" "Twice, mum." "And have you any children?" "Yis, mum—I've three. One be th' third wife av me second husband, an' two be the second wife av me first."—Cleveland Leader.

"My dear brother," said the clerical looking man, "are you doing anything to keep your brother from falling?" "Why, yes," was the reply. "I'm interested in a concern that manufactures lamp-posts!"—Boston Courier.

Mrs. Starvem—How do you like the chicken soup, Mr. Newbord? Mr. Newbord—Oh—er—is this chicken soup? Mrs. Starvem—Certainly, how do you like it? Mr. Newbord—Well—er—it's certainly very tender.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Author—Have courage, my boy, I tried for ten years to sell my manuscript and finally— Literary Aspirant—You succeeded? Author—No. I was the means of raising the local postoffice from the third to the second class.—Chicago Daily News.

"I believe we ought to have a change in our constitution, providing that only citizens who could read and write good English should be permitted to vote." "What's your object? Do you want to shut out the college graduates?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Before we were married," sighs the fond wife, "you used to call me up by long-distance telephone just to hear my voice." "Well," retorts the rebellious husband, "nowadays you won't let me get far enough from you to use the long distance."—Chicago Post.

"I endeavor not to make any distinction as to my servants," says the new mistress. "My rule is to treat each of them as one of the family." "Yes, mum," replies the new girl, "but if it's all the same to you I'd rather be treated with respect."—Chicago Post.

"So you think the bluffers are faking about their extended European tour?" "I should say so. They said there were so many Americans in Venice that many had to walk in the middle of the street?" "Well?" "Why, the streets of Venice are canals."—Springfield Union.

The Man—Did you notice that woman we just passed? The Woman—The one with blond puffs and a fur hat and a military cape, who was dreadfully made up, and had awfully soiled gloves on? The Man—Yes, that one. The Woman—No, I didn't notice her. Why?—Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—It is said that the five great original forests of the United States covered eight hundred and fifty million acres and contained fifty-two billion feet of lumber. Mr. Crimmonbeak—In those days, you see, there was some place for a man to go when his wife cleaned house.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I understand, Miss Araminta," said the professor, "that you are inclined toward literature." "Yes," said the blushing spinster. "I wrote for the Bugle Magazine last month." "Indeed! May I ask what?" asked the professor. "I addressed all the envelopes for the rejected manuscripts," said Araminta, proudly. — Harper's Weekly.

YESTERDAYS



THE CRIMINAL'S NEMESIS.
Arrival of the Sheriff.

—Minneapolis Journal.

THE MESSENGER.

O ship, ship, ship,
That travelst over the sea,
What are the tidings, I pray thee
Thou bearest hither to me?

Are they tidings of comfort and joy,
That shall make me seem to see
The sweet lips softly moving
And whispering love to me?

Or are they of trouble and grief,
Estrangement, sorrow and doubt,
To turn into torture my hopes
And drive me from paradise out?

O ship, ship, ship,
Thou comest over the sea,
Whatever it be thou bringest,
Come quickly with it to me.
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

HER CONVENIENT EXCUSE

"It's awfully sweet of you to think of it and I should love to go if I were well," said Mrs. Buckley over the telephone. "Oh, no, nothing serious, but I don't feel quite able to go out — Oh, yes, I shall be all right in a day or two. Thank you so much for asking me. Good-by."

Mrs. Buckley hung up the receiver with a sigh of relief. "I'm glad I had the presence of mind to decline," she said to herself. "I don't care at all for a stupid drive with Mrs. Drake. Besides, with the Hendersons coming to dinner to-night I've got too much to do this afternoon to waste time going round the park behind her old slow-coach horses."

Two hours later Mrs. Buckley was assisting the cook in the manufacture of a wonderfully complicated dessert when her husband burst into the room with an anxious frown on his brow.

"I've been looking all through the house for you, Nan," he said, a little impatiently. "I didn't expect to find you in the kitchen."

"Why not? How did you happen to come home so early, Tom?"

"I heard you were ill."

"Ill? Why I'm not a bit ill."

"So I see. But I met Drake at lunch and he told me you were so sick you couldn't go out for a drive with his wife. I naturally thought you had some sudden attack and no one had had sense enough to call me up, so I rushed home."

"You poor old dear," Mrs. Buckley laughed indulgently, as she continued to whip cream. "I had no idea you were so easily alarmed."

"Any one would have been alarmed by what Drake said. How in the world did he ever get the idea that you were sick?"

"Mrs. Drake telephoned me this morning, asking me to go driving, and as I didn't feel like it I said I wasn't well."

"Oh, that's it? Why didn't you say you didn't feel like it?"

"You know you can't say such things, Tom."

"Well, I rather think I can. However, since you're in no immediate danger I'll console myself with a little golf the rest of the afternoon."

"Very well, but come home early. You know the Hendersons — Mrs. Buckley ceased speaking as the door closed none too gently behind her husband. "Any one would think," she smilingly mused, "that Tom was disappointed because I'm not sick."

At 6:30, after an extremely busy afternoon, Mrs. Buckley was dressed and waiting for husband and guests. "Why in the world doesn't Tom come?" she fretted. "He'll surely keep dinner waiting while he's changing his clothes."

At 7 o'clock neither he nor the expected guests had arrived and Mrs. Buckley, tired and nervous, walked the floor of her flower-bedecked rooms.

"Well, here you are at last," she cried as Buckley appeared at 7:30. "What detained you? I've been almost wild."

"I didn't suppose you'd worry, Nan."

You see, we started a foursome so late that —

"But you knew you had to dress for dinner, Tom?"

"Dress for dinner? To-night?"

"Yes, of course. You know as well as I do that the Hendersons are coming. I can't understand why they're so late. It's inexcusable. I'll think twice before I invite them again. They should have been here an hour ago."

"But, Nan, they aren't coming."

"Aren't coming? What makes you think they're not coming?"

"Well, you see, after I left Drake to-day I ran into Henderson and I told him I was hurrying home because you were ill. He said he'd telephone his wife that the dinner was off. It was thoughtful of him, wasn't it?"

"Oh, very!" Mrs. Buckley spoke with much sarcasm. "It would have been very thoughtful of you to have mentioned to me that the Hendersons were not coming. Perhaps you think I like to work all day getting up a dinner for people who aren't coming."

For a moment Buckley looked a little crestfallen. Then, making a strong recovery, he said boldly: "But, my dear girl, I was so delighted to find you weren't really sick that the sense of relief drove every other thought out of my head."

"Except the thought of golf."

Again Buckley looked somewhat nonplussed, but in an instant he rallied.

"Hang it all, Nan, we wouldn't have had this muddle if you had told Mrs. Drake the truth in the first place."

"I can promise one thing, Thomas, dear; I won't indulge in another innocent fabrication very soon if I think there's the slightest possibility of its falling into your clumsy keeping."

"Well, then, truth is once more triumphant," laughed Tom. "And your company dinner won't be wasted, my dear, for I'm ravenous." —Chicago Daily News.



"I RATHER THINK I CAN."

cent fabrication very soon if I think there's the slightest possibility of its falling into your clumsy keeping."

"Well, then, truth is once more triumphant," laughed Tom. "And your company dinner won't be wasted, my dear, for I'm ravenous." —Chicago Daily News.

ODD FIVE-FOOT LIBRARY.

English, Russian and Yiddish Mingled in Girls' Collections.

Since Dr. Elliot came to the front with his interesting assertion that a five-foot shelf is large enough to hold all the books required for a liberal education, there have been published many lists of small libraries, the Scrap Book remarks. One of the most unusual was that of the collection made by four Russian girls, none of whom had been in this country more than six years.

These girls were involved in the New York city shirt-waist strike, and it was a mishap which befell one of the quartet which led reporters to their little rooms on the crowded east side, and the discovery of what may be termed "the ambitious immigrant's five-foot library."

First on the shelf and occupying the

place of honor is Webster's unabridged dictionary. Next is "The Talmud."

Then in order, "Lexicon of the Christian Bible" in Yiddish; Ruskin's "Queen of the Air," Owen Meredith's "Lucile," Walter Scott's "Anne of Gelestein," complete set of Shakespeare, Karl Marx's "Capital," in Russian with Hebrew notations; Charlotte M. Braeme's "Wedded and Parted" and "Weaker Than a Woman," Conan Doyle's "A Study in Scarlet," Charles and Mary Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," Elias Peretz's "Sketches," humorous, in Yiddish (not Hebrew); Oscar Wilde's "The Love," in Yiddish translation; Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Wonder Book for Girls and Boys," Jacob Shiffel's "The Moon and Stars" in Hebrew (not Yiddish); Leo Tolstoy's "The Resurrection," Oscar Wilde's play, "Salome," in English; D. M. Harneman's "Free Love," in Hebrew; an English-Jewish dictionary, prayer book for the holidays in Hebrew; Martin G. Brumbaugh's "English Fifth Reader," "Lives and Stories Worth Remembering," a symposium of famous people; William H. Maxwell's "Introductory Lessons in English," Alonzo Reed's (Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute), "Higher Lessons in English," Margaret Stockman Dickson's "A Hundred Years of Warfare," Westall and Steplak's "The Blind Musician," James Otis' "The Revolutionist" and many Hebrew and Russian religious books.

In the room were two plaster busts, bought, like books, with money saved from the daily cost of living by girls earning at most a dollar a day. The busts are of George Washington and Beethoven.

The variety betrays with really remarkable fidelity the intellectual thirst of the younger generation of Russians as well as its wide range of interests.

Buenos Aires to Valparaiso.

Wonderful Railroad Spanning South America to Be Finished Soon.

The most wonderful railway in the world will be completed, if all goes well, in the course of the next week or two, Pearson's Weekly says.

It is the first line to be carried across the continent of South America, and it has taken over thirty years to build. But its chief interest lies in the immense elevation it reaches in crossing the Andes.

Here the passenger will be literally and actually traveling above the clouds. At one point it soars to a height of 12,000 feet, more than 4,000 feet higher than the world-famous Great St. Bernard Pass.

The Atlantic terminus is at Buenos Aires in Argentina, the Pacific at Valparaiso in Chile, both tropical towns; yet the line runs for hundreds of miles through a region of eternal snow and ice.

Avalanches sweep the track at intervals at these immense altitudes. So, in order to protect the trains, sloping wooden sheds, enormously strong, have been built at these points. Under them engine and carriages will be able to travel in safety, even while the snowslides are actually thundering overhead.

Among the other wonders of this most wonderful line are a spiral tunnel, absolutely unique of its kind, that cost over £1,000,000 to bore, and a string of 118 bridges, linked together by short stretches of solid, permanent way over a distance of thirty miles.

At one point, too, the track is carried over a deep and wide ravine on a huge arch of living rock, which constitutes a natural bridge.

Like His Father.

Slum Worker—What a well-behaved little boy he is!

Briglar's Wife—And he comes by it natural, ma'am. His poor father always got his sentence reduced owing to good behavior.—Stray Stories.

In the books a girl fights hard to keep a man from stealing a kiss, but in real life he can get one any time that needn't be snatched so abruptly it tastes of teeth.

After children are twenty-seven years old they should quit calling their father papa.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The temperature of steam at one pound pressure is 216.3. At thirty pounds pressure it is 274.3.

A 2,000-year-old oak tree stands near Dax, France, the branches of which shelter 500 persons.

Only about one of every thousand married couples lives to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary.

The great majority of immigrant arrivals at the present time are coming from Austria, Russia and Italy.

A grape basket more than sixteen feet long was made for exhibition in a recent parade at Westfield, N. Y.

News paper is made by machinery at the rate of 150 to 400 feet a minute, according to width and quality.

Lettuce as a food plant has a record of being eaten by Persian kings more than two thousand years ago.

The Carnegie Steel Company pays about one-seventh of the entire taxes collected by the city of Youngstown, Ohio.

Using electricity, Nome, Alaska, the most northerly town in America, is one of the best lighted cities in the world.

An elephant in the wild state has such a delicate sense of smell that it can detect an enemy nearly a mile away.

The first American flag ever made in the United States of America, made of bunting, recently was sold at auction in London.

Oklahoma has the greatest Indian population of any of the states. The last time they were counted there were 117,370 of them.

Chicago made a new building record for itself in 1909, when the cost of buildings of all kinds erected made a grand total of \$90,000,000.

A recently invented rescue stretcher for mines has oxygen tanks at one end opening into a bag into which a man's head and shoulders may be placed.

There has been invented in Spain a cylindrical barrel for grapes, divided into four sections, to ventilate the contents and prevent them being crushed.

The Marblehead, one of the oldest cruisers in the navy, has been commissioned in the service of the California state naval militia at Mare Island.

For use in manual training schools a Wisconsin man has patented a tool chest which may be converted into a work bench by clamping it to the top of two desks.

A balanced grand piano has been invented in England. One side is a duplicate of the other, and the lid is hinged in the center so as to distribute the sound waves evenly.

An arm to be suspended over a roll of wrapping paper, carrying a roller to imprint merchant's advertisement on every piece of paper torn off, is a New York man's invention.

A Pittsburg widow, who was compelled to sell her beautiful hair in order to keep her children from starving, has received an offer of marriage from a rich man in Oklahoma.

According to the last census there were in Holland about 2,620,000 head of live stock, nearly one-half cattle. The dairy ration is composed largely of oil meal or oil cake and grass or hay.

A metal seat, hinged and suspended by chains from a window casing, has been patented by an Ohio man for window cleaners as well as for use as a shelf on which food may be placed to cool.

Gold pieces are the only coins of the United States which are worth their face value intrinsically. A double eagle contains \$20 worth of gold, without counting the one-tenth part of copper.

The Porto Rican agricultural experiment station reports that Java coffee growing is now being introduced into the island to meet the demand in the United States for "a highly flavored aromatic coffee."

For telephoning from a moving train an Iowa man has patented a device consisting of a metal bar to be suspended from a locomotive or car low enough to come in contact with standards set in the ties.

The first trust in the United States to pass the \$100,000,000 mark in capitalization was the United States Leather Company, organized in 1893. Its capital stock combined with an issue of bonds amounted to \$138,000,000.

Calgary, with its 30,000 population and the commercial center of 50,000, 000 acres of rich farm land in the province of Alberta, Canada, owns its own street railway, electric light plant and water works and has 900 employees on its city pay roll. Ten years ago the city had in it less than 5,000 people, and it expects to have 100,000 in 1915.

To get rock for the Morena dam in Southern California, one of the biggest blasting operations on record has just been successfully carried out. A tunnel 125 feet long was first driven into the face of the granite. In this chamber was placed 38,950 pounds of powder and dynamite. This was exploded by electric fuses, and dislodged 120, 000 cubic yards of rock.—Engineering Record.

While some tobacco is produced in almost every State, less than 1 per cent of this country's crop is grown west of the Mississippi, Texas being the only trans-Mississippi State in which the industry has gained much importance. Kentucky leads all the States in tobacco growing. It produces more than one-third of the United States crop and about one-ninth of the entire crop of the world.



Dairy Profits Depend on Quality.

Profits in dairying do not depend so much on the number of cows kept, but upon the kind. This fact is being realized more and more as the dairy industry increases. One way to increase the acreage of a farm is to increase the fertility of the soil of the farm. Similarly one way to increase a dairy herd is to increase the cows' producing power.

Effect of Soy Beans on Butter.

At the Massachusetts Experiment Station they have carried out a number of tests in feeding soy beans to dairy cows. They found that: "Soy bean meal did not modify the chemical character of the butter fat, neither did it have any effect upon the separation of the fat from the milk serum, the time of ripening the cream, nor the thoroughness of the churning. Expert butter scorers could not detect any particular flavor in the butter as a result of feeding the meal. The meal imparted a noticeable softness to the body of the butter, but not sufficiently so as to injure its commercial value, except during the warm months. The softness of the body of the butter was probably due to the oil contained in the soy bean meal and not to the bean protein."

Skim Milk for Hens.

Skimmed milk is a valuable protein feed if fed in not too large quantities. Experiments carried on by the West Virginia Experiment Station with several pens of birds and repeated two years in succession showed an increase of approximately one egg for every quart of milk fed, or, to be more exact, a total gain of 702 eggs from 802 quarts of milk fed during the experiments. This gave a feeding value of 1 1/2 cents to 2 cents per quart for the milk. In these experiments the milk was used to moisten the mash feed and was given at the rate of approximately one quart per day for each ten hens. Milk may also be given sweet as a drink or fed when completely curdled. In feeding alone the dishes in which it is fed must be kept clean and should be frequently scalded.

The Mule's Ear.

Evolutionists explain satisfactorily that the reason that the dog's ears lop is because for centuries the animal has been domesticated by man and has lain within the protecting influence of his hut and fire. The dog's ears are said to have originally stood upright, as do the wolf's to-day, but gradually as the necessity for keen hearing became less imperative the dog's ears began to lop.

But how about the mule? It is the duty of somebody to explain why the mule's ears have not lopped down! there is no need for him to have stiff ears. The donkey, the horse and their progeny the mule, have been under man's protecting influence for centuries and ages. The ass is the beast of burden in the Bible. His ears were stiff then, and they are stiff now. It would seem it was about time for them to begin to lop a little.—Indiana Farmer.

Alfalfa Meal for Cows.

Alfalfa meal as a feeding stuff is having the consideration of the experiment stations. It is only within the past few years that alfalfa hay, to any extent, has been ground into meal, as a partial substitute for grain for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Poultrymen, however, say that fowls do not take to alfalfa hay or meal as readily as they do to clover, and many, especially the large concerns, have cut alfalfa and gone back to clover.

Alfalfa can be purchased on the market just as it is ground into a meal, but more often it is mixed with molasses, corn chop, wheat screenings, chaff, weed seeds or other waste products.

It is claimed for alfalfa meal that it is fed with less waste than hay, and possesses a higher percentage of protein than ordinary hay—about 15 per cent, as compared with about 6 per cent in timothy hay. But a pound of alfalfa hay does not contain any more nutriment when ground into meal than it did before, and for home consumption it is doubtful if the advantages are enough to pay for the grinding.

Home Pasteurization of Milk.

Milk is most conveniently pasteurized in the bottles in which it is delivered. To do this use a small pail with a perforated false bottom. An inverted pie tin with a few holes punched in it will answer the purpose. This will raise the bottles from the bottom of the pail, thus allowing a free circulation of water and preventing bumping of the bottles. Punch a hole through the cap of one of the bottles and insert a thermometer. The ordinary floating type of thermometer is likely to be inaccurate, so if possible a good thermometer with the scale etched on the glass should be used.

Set the bottles of milk in the pail and fill the pail with water nearly to the level of the milk. Put the pail on the stove or over a gas flame and heat it until the thermometer in the milk

shows not less than 150 degrees or more than 155 degrees F. The bottles should then be removed from the water and allowed to stand for twenty to thirty minutes. The temperature will fall slowly, but may be held more uniformly by covering the bottles with a towel. The punctured cap should be replaced with a new one or the bottle should be covered with an inverted cap. After the milk has been held as directed it should be cooled. To avoid danger of breaking the bottle the water should be warm at first. Replace the warm water slowly with a cold water. After cooling, milk should in all cases be held at the lowest available temperature.

Man and the Rat.

The dominion of man over the beasts of the field does not yet include the rodents, says McClure's Magazine. Aurochs, cave-bear and mammoth we put down with stone-headed arrows. We have wiped out the buffalo; the lion and the elephant will soon be gone. But still the rabbits of Australia cost the colonies millions a year; traps, ferrets and poison still fail to make head against the rats, mice and gophers of the United States. While our animal enemies have become smaller in size, they have grown more numerous. It is as if nature, after trying vainly to chastise her insurgent son with a catapult, had gone after him with a shotgun.

The fact is that, of all warm blooded creatures, there are just two that are really dominant, successful, increasing in numbers and range, and able to maintain themselves anywhere in the world against all rivals. These two are man and the rats. The genus homo and the genus mus go everywhere and eat everything. They are the two creatures that dwell in houses and travel in ships. Each drives its other rivals to the wall; but neither, except locally and for brief periods, has ever come near to exterminating the other. Civilized man has fought the common rat for 200 years, and the battle is still drawn.

Tile "T" Joints and Elbows.

You may easily join concrete tile to make perfect joints in the following manner: Take the tile that is to join the main drain and with a cold chisel cut the end so that it will fit over the side of the drain tile.

This is easily done by lightly cutting some with a chisel; now place this onto the main tile at the point it is to be placed, and with a pencil mark around the outside of the same. Then with a chisel, says Farm World, lightly cut into the main tile along this mark about half way.

When cut entirely through in four or five places on this mark and lightly tapped with a hammer on the inside of the main tile, the piece thus cut will break out of the main evenly; the edges may be smoothed and the tile inserted in the same, previously crating the edges with cement mortar, and then by wiping the joint with cement mortar outside same, you can make the joint perfectly tight.

Elbow joints are made in the same manner except that ends of three tiles are cut and joined together to make a segment of the circle, and with the joints sealed with cement mortar a perfect joint may be used.

The tile should be made and allowed to harden for at least thirty to sixty days before placing it in the ground. At a period of two days they may be exposed to the weather without injury, and when thirty days old may be taken to the point where they are to be laid, and no amount of freezing will injure them in the least, which cannot be said of the ordinary clay tile.

Henhouse and Woodshed.

One man who keeps a small flock of chickens has a unique arrangement in the form of a combination poultry-house and woodshed. The building is something like 20 feet long by about 80 feet wide. It is made of dressed pine boards on a foundation of natural stone laid in cement. In one end is a room for wood and kindling, and in the other end a place for the chickens. A loose board partition separates the two rooms, with a small opening in the wall near the bottom large enough for the chickens to go from one room to the other. This opening is fitted with a small sliding door to be closed at night in the wood room.

Such a combination house as this for a small flock of chickens and for keeping fire wood and kindling dry and in the shelter is a good building to be located comparatively near the dwelling. The extra space in the wood room with the loose partition affords plenty of air for the fowls without having the doors and windows open on cold nights. Nest boxes are in both the poultry room and the wood room. During the day the hens can find exercise in the wood room, and the high nest boxes are convenient both for the hens and the poultryman. The wood room serves both as a place for storing food and as a scratching shed for the poultry, and with a little care in piling the wood the hens will not soil it, and they will derive much benefit in scratching in the chips and sawdust.

When the incubating season opens and the laying hens can be out most of the time the nests in the wood room are used for setting hens, with all openings closed to exclude laying stock and other intruders.

NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

The front of the Rustic treater has been repainted.

Marguerite Miller is suffering from an attack of tonsillitis.

The pay checks on the B. & O. S-W. came in this morning.

A. E. Hearne is here installing a new "F. P." lighting system at the interurban station, car barns and freight office.

W. D. Barnes received quite a painful injury to his face a few days ago. He was at work on a plow when a wrench which he was using slipped and allowed him to fall heavily against a plow.

A number of the members of the Red Men and Pocahontas Council of this city will go to Columbus Sunday accompanied by the uniform drill team and assist in the memorial services at that place.

Misses Stella and Mayme Roseberry, of this city, attended the marriage of Miss Clara Sheets to Gary Cecil Davis, which was solemnized at the St. Bartholomew Catholic church, at Columbus, Tuesday morning.

H. U. Vosbrink, of Vallonia, went to Moores Hill this morning to attend the commencement exercises, Rev. W. E. Cissna, who assisted in conducting a series of meeting at Vallonia, being one of the graduates.

A train load of oil consisting of thirty-two cars came in from the west on the B. & O. S-W. yesterday. The Bridgeport oil fields and the Lehigh Portland Cement Mills are both producing a large amount of business for the B. & O. S-W.

Norman Eudaly and Henry Topie opened their barber shop in their new location on East Second street this morning, in the room formerly used as the press room by the Seymour Democrat. The front will be repainted and the place made attractive.

The schedule for the July golf tournament at the County Club has been arranged by the committee and placed in the hands of the contestants. The first series must be finished by June 29, the second by July 3, the third by July 6 and the finals will be played on July 9.

The people of Cortland are making arrangements to form an organization which will have for its purpose the better care of the Cortland cemetery. A meeting will be held Saturday evening, at which time the directors of the association will be elected. All persons interested have been requested to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Baldwin and daughter, Lizzie, Mrs. Maggie Bunton, Mrs. George McClintock and children, Mrs. Laura Baldwin and children, Mrs. Alice Ruddick and daughter, Edna, Mrs. Grace Shannon and children, Mrs. Emma Murray and Miss Margaret Fox, of Reddington; Mrs. Lou Davis, of Columbus, and Mrs. Louise Foster, of Indianapolis, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Ben Fox, of Reddington.

NOT GOING TO GET OFF WITHOUT A WRANGLE

House Insurgents Fixing Up Trouble for Regulars.

Washington, June 15.—Although the end of the session is in sight and things are going on peacefully, it is not at all unlikely that there may be another big row in the house before the gavel falls for the last time. The insurgents on the Republican side are talking of holding a meeting the latter part of this week or the first of next to agree on a program for doing something to the regular organization. Hamilton Fish of New York, one of the most persistent members of the insurgent tribe, said that at a favorable moment before the end of the session he would move to discharge the rules committee from further consideration of his resolution to limit the time in which any committee may consider a bill. He is inclined to think he may get into action early next Tuesday morning.

Representative Shirley of Kentucky said that if the Democrats assured him that they would stand by him he would call up his resolution providing a manner of recalling bills and resolutions from committees. In demanding consideration for these proposed changes in the rules, the insurgents will use the Norris method of claiming for their propositions the highest constitutional privilege.

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No better fixtures than "Standard" baths are obtainable; they afford the utmost sanitary convenience at all times and their quality is guaranteed. We supply "Standard" baths, and assure the highest grade of plumbing workmanship on every job—large or small. Estimates gladly furnished.



W. C. BEVINS
SOUTH CHESTNUT STREET

Appointed Freight Agent.

John Huber has been appointed freight agent here for the L. C. & S. Traction Company and assumed the responsibilities this morning. Heretofore Herman Chambers has had charge of the freight, in addition to his other duties, but the work has become too heavy for one man to look after properly, and hence this change. Mr. Huber has been employed about the car barns here for some time and has been a very useful man for the company. He now becomes directly responsible for a part of the work and, of course, gets a nice increase in his salary.

Banks on Sure Thing Now.

"I'll never be without Dr. King's New Life Pills again," writes A. Schinck, 647 Elm St., Buffalo, N. Y. "They cured me of chronic constipation when all other failed." Unequalled for biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, headache, chills, malaria and debility. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Ollie Moritz, of this city, who has been employed as a fireman on the Pennsylvania line for some time, was promoted to engineer last Friday and is already in charge of an engine.

Wants to Help Some One.

For thirty years J. F. Boyer, of Fertile, Mo., needed help and couldn't find it. That's why he wants to help some one now. Suffering so long himself he feels for all distress from backache, nervousness, loss of appetite, lassitude and kidney disorders. He shows that Electric Bitters work wonders for such troubles. "Five bottles," he writes, "wholly cured me and now I am well and hearty." It's also positively guaranteed for liver trouble, dyspepsia, blood disorders, female complaint and malaria. Try them. 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

ELECT OFFICERS.

Y. P. C. E. Society of St. Paul Church Holds Regular Meeting.

Misses Louise and Carrie Massman entertained the Y. P. C. E. Society of the St. Paul's church at their home on South Lynn street, Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—Lizzie Aufderheide.
Vice-President—George Meyers.
Secretary—Bertha Meske.
Treasurer—Albertine Bruengger.

After the business meeting, the evening was spent socially.

Ends Winter's Troubles.

To many, winter is the season of trouble. The frost bitten toes and fingers, chapped hands and lips, chilblains, cold sores, red and rough skins prove this. But such troubles fly before Bucklen's Arnica Salve. A trial convinces. Greatest healed of burns, boils, piles, cuts, sores, eczema and sprains. Only 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Simon Eackret was among those who went to Indianapolis this morning to attend the aviation meet.

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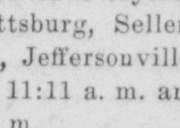
North-bound		South-bound	
Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour	Cars Lv. Seymour	Cars Ar. Seymour
7:00 a. m. ... I	...	6:30 a. m. ... G	...
8:10 a. m. ... I	...	7:50 a. m. ... G	...
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9:17 a. m. ... I	...	9:10 a. m. ... G	...
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11:03 a. m. ... I	...	10:50 a. m. ... G	...
11:17 a. m. ... I	...	11:10 a. m. ... G	...
12:03 p. m. ... I	...	11:50 a. m. ... G	...
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8:17 p. m. ... I	...	8:10 p. m. ... G	...
9:03 p. m. ... I	...	8:50 p. m. ... G	...
10:45 p. m. ... G	...	9:50 p. m. ... G	...
11:55 p. m. ... G	...	11:38 p. m. ... G	...
I.—Indianapolis.		G.—Greenwood.	
C.—Columbus.			
*—Hoosier Flyers.		*—Dixie Flyers.	
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.			

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For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE TRACTION COMPANY.



In effect May 10, 1910.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a. m. 12:00 m., *1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, *9:00, *11:00 p. m.

Freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louisville, New Albany and all intermediate points.

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*Runs as far as Scottsburg only. For rates and further information see agents, or official time folders in all cars.

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Daily—	No. 4	Daily—	No. 5
Lv. Seymour	6:40 am	Lv. Tr. Haute	6:00 am
Lv. Bedford	7:58 am	Lv. Jasonville	6:54 am
Lv. Odon	9:07 am	Lv. Linton	7:15 am
Lv. Elmore	9:17 am	Lv. Beehunter	7:30 am
Lv. Beehunter	9:33 am	Lv. Elmore	7:45 am
Lv. Linton	9:48 am	Lv. Odon	7:55 am
Lv. Jasonville	10:12 am	Lv. Bedford	9:12 am
Lv. Tr. Haute	11:05 am	Ar. Seymour	10:25 am
No. 23 mixed leaves Westport at 5:00 p. m., arrives at Seymour 6:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.		No. 25 mixed leaves Seymour for Westport at 2:50 p. m., arrives at Westport 4:35 p. m., daily except Sunday.	
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A. Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.			

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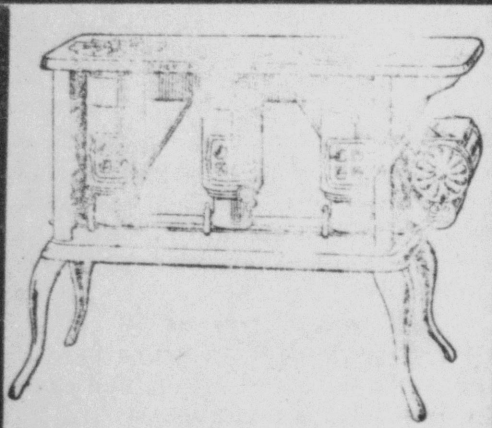
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